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Unresolved cases of type fixation, synonymy and homonymy in harpacticoid copepod nomenclature (Crustacea: Copepoda)

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Abstract

Type fixation for each of the 601 valid genera (17 placed *incertae sedis*) and 13 genera of doubtful identity (*genera inquirenda*) in the Harpacticoida (Crustacea, Copepoda) has been verified. Twenty-four genus-group names published after 1930 lack the mandatory type fixation and are therefore unavailable. With the exception of *Kliopsyllus* Kunz, 1962 which is replaced by its senior synonym *Emertonia* Wilson, 1932, such names are made available here by either attributing the original name to the first author(s) who explicitly fixed a type species (*Psammastacus* Nicholls, 1935; *Alteuthellopsis* Lang, 1944; *Idyellopsis* Lang, 1944; *Paralaophonte* Lang, 1944; *Robertgurneya* Lang, 1944; *Cladorostrata* Shen & Tai, 1963; *Micropsammis* Mielke, 1975; and the subgenera *Rheocamptus* Borutzky, 1948 and *Scottopsyllus* Kunz, 1962;) or by adopting the name taking the present authorship and date (*Paranannopus* Lang, 1936a; *Paraidya* Sewell, 1940; *Apodopsyllus* Kunz, 1962; *Scottolana* Por, 1967; *Barbaracletodes* Becker, 1979; *Ameiropsyllus* Bodin, 1979; *Chilaophonte* Mielke, 1985; *Psammonitocrella* Rouch, 1992; *Tectacingulum* Harris, 1994; and the subgenera *Intermedopsyllus* Kunz, 1962 (corrected spelling *Intermediopsyllus*) and *Fiersiella* Suárez Morales & Iliffe, 2005). In two cases a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will be required to avoid upsetting a long-accepted name in its accustomed meaning (*Halectinosoma* Lang, 1944; *Heterolaophonte* Lang, 1944). The recently proposed generic name *Pilocamptus* Wells, 2007 does not satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1 and is here made available by explicit citation of a bibliographic reference that provides a diagnosis purported to differentiate the taxon. *Rhizothrix* Brady & Robertson, 1876 is an unavailable name which was first made available by Sars (1909a). The unavailable generic name *Scottopsyllus* Kunz, 1962 has no potentially valid synonym and is replaced by the next oldest available name from among its subgenera, i.e. *Wellsopsyllus* Kunz, 1981 (ICZN Art. 23.3.5). The unavailable subgeneric name *Psyllocamptus* (*Langpsyllocamptus*) Kunz, 1975b is not reinstated because it denotes a taxon that is based exclusively on plesiomorphies.

New replacement names have been proposed for preoccupied generic names in the harpacticoid families Canthocamptidae (*Poria* Lang, 1965; *Dahlakia* Por, 1986a), Dactylopusiidae (*Sewellia* Lang, 1965), and Leptopontiidae (*Ichnusella* Cottarelli, 1971). The preoccupied generic name *Anoplosoma* Sars, 1911c (family Ameiridae) is replaced by a previously proposed, but subsequently forgotten, replacement name, *Anoplosomella* Strand, 1929. *Nomina nova* are also suggested for *Parathalassius* Dussart, 1986 (Calanoida: Centropagidae) and *Berea* Yamaguti, 1963 (Cyclopoida: Chondracanthidae) which have entered into homonymy with previously established names.

The junior synonym *Alteutha* Baird, 1846b is considered valid, taking precedence as a *nomen protectum* over the older names *Sterope* Goodsir, 1845 and *Carillus* Goodsir, 1845 (*nomina oblita*). Similar reversal of precedence applies to the family-group names Peltidiidae Claus, 1860 and Tisbidae Stebbing, 1910 which are junior subjective synonyms of Steropinae Dana, 1854 and Scutellidiinae Claus, 1889, respectively. Since the type of *Idomene* Philippi, 1843 is identified as a member of the Clausidiidae (Cyclopoida), the generic name *Xouthous* Thomson, 1883 is reinstated to accommodate all remaining species currently placed in *Idomene*. The forgotten copepod genus *Microchelonia* Brady, 1918 is placed in the family Laophontidae and considered a senior subjective synonym of *Namakosiramia* Ho & Perkins, 1977.

The family-group name Pontostratiotidae A. Scott, 1909 (type: *Pontostratiotes* Brady, 1883) is a senior subjective synonym of Cerviniopseinae Brotskaya, 1963 (type: *Cerviniopsis* Sars, 1903) and the former is consequently reinstated at the subfamilial level. The family-group name Huntemanniidae Por, 1986a (type: *Huntemannia* Poppe, 1884) is a junior subjective synonym of Nannopinae Brady, 1880a (type: *Nannopus* Brady, 1880a) and the latter is reinstated as the valid name at family rank and with the spelling corrected to Nannopodidae. The family-name Paranannopinae Por, 1986a is a *nomen nudum* based on an unavailable generic name and is replaced by Danielsseniinae Huys & Gee in Huys *et al.*, 1996.

Four orphaned taxonomic groupings created by the removal of the type species – but not of the remaining species included in a genus – require an existing (previously invalid) or new generic name. *Amphiascus* Sars, 1905a is a senior objective synonym of *Paramphiascopsis* Lang, 1944 and must be restricted to the species currently included in the latter; a new genus *Sarsamphiascus* (type: *Dactylopus minutus* Claus, 1863) is proposed to receive all remaining *Amphiascus* species. The new generic names *Monardius* gen. nov. and *Glabrotelson* gen. nov. are proposed for the orphaned taxonomic groupings resulting from the removal of the types of *Teissierella* Monard, 1935a to *Robertsonia* Brady, 1880a, and of *Hastigerella* Nicholls, 1935 to *Arenosetella* Wilson, 1932, respectively. *Leptomesochra* Sars, 1911b is a senior subjective synonym of *Interleptomesochra* Lang, 1965 and must be restricted to the latter's taxonomic concept; the previously unavailable generic name *Leptameira* Lang, 1936d is reinstated under the present authorship and date to assemble all remaining *Leptomesochra* species.

Type species are fixed for a number of genera that were proposed before 1931 without original type designation: *Marshia* Herrick, 1895; *Cerviniopsis* Sars, 1903; *Pseudobradya* Sars, 1904a; *Alteuthella* A. Scott, 1909; *Diosaccopsis* Brian, 1925a; and *Nannopodella* Monard, 1928.

Xouthous sarsi sp. nov. is proposed for *Idomene forficata* Philippi, 1843 *sensu* Sars (1906a). *Tachidius longicornis* Olofsson, 1917 is reinstated and placed in the genus *Geeopsis* Huys in Huys *et al.*, 1996 as *G. longicornis* (Olofsson, 1917) comb. nov. *Micropsammis galapagoensis* Mielke, 1997 is transferred to *Telopsammis* as *T. galapagoensis* (Mielke, 1997) comb. nov.

Key words: Harpacticoida, zoological nomenclature, type fixation, new replacement names, unavailable names, junior synonyms, orphaned taxa, *Bereacanthus* nom. nov., *Bereraia* nom. nov., *Dahlakocamptus* nom. nov., *Dussartopages* nom. nov., *Hanikraia* nom. nov., *Sewelliapusia* nom. nov., *Glabrotelson* gen. nov., *Monardius* gen. nov., *Sarsamphiascus* gen. nov.

Introduction

With the recent publication of the comprehensive checklist of harpacticoids of the world (Wells 2007), the classification of the group has – at least for the foreseeable future – acquired a level of stability it had not witnessed for the last half-century. The ongoing search for natural order has now generated a testable taxonomic framework of the Harpacticoida that can be challenged with alternative character sets such as molecular sequence data. Wells (2007) recognized about 4,300 species placed in 589 genera and 56 families, representing a five-fold increase in the number of species since the last comprehensive treatment by Lang (1948). Given the vast number of synonyms, homonyms, new combinations and unavailable names that have accumulated since the first harpacticoid copepod description by O.F. Müller (1776), it is to be expected that not all nomenclatural problems have been resolved thus far. Wells's (2007) thorough approach revealed several unresolved cases of homonymy at the species level and new replacement names were proposed by the author where required; the situation is, however, less satisfactory at genus level. Several harpacticoid genus-group names are preoccupied by senior homonyms, and new replacement names have already been proposed for some of them (Özdikmen & Pesce 2006; Özdikmen 2008, 2009). Dual designation of the same name-bearing type or subsequent removal of the type species to another genus has resulted in a number of unresolved cases of synonymy. One example of such "orphaned" taxonomic groupings that has recently come to light is the genus *Echinocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a, the type species of which was also subsequently designated as the type of the subgenus *Bryocamptus* (*Limocamptus*) Chappuis, 1929a (Wells 2007). However, by far the largest source of nomenclatural confusion stems from the lack of attention to typification, which provides stability and objective continuity in the application of names. It has recurrently been ignored that genus-group names established after 1930 must be accompanied by the explicit fixation of a type species (ICZN Art. 13.3) in order to make them available. Failure to comply with this requirement has introduced – even until very recently – an unexpectedly high number of *nomina nuda* in the harpacticoid literature. Some of these cases have been resolved (Galassi *et al.* 1999; Reid *et al.* 2003) but many unavailable genus-group names still await type fixation.

The steady addition of new taxa shows that the dynamism of harpacticoid taxonomy is clearly set to continue. Since Wells's (2007) monumental checklist twenty-eight genera have already been added: *Ancorabolina* George, 2006b; *Apistophonte* Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006b; *Carcinocaris* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berrera, 2006; *Foweya* Gee, 2006; *Propephonte* Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006b; *Pseudechinopsyllus* George, 2006a; *Spiniferaphonte* Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2007; *Aequinoctiella* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2008; *Arcticocarella* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008; *Ciplakastacus* Sak, Karaytuğ & Huys, 2008; *Mesopontia* Sak, Huys & Karaytuğ, 2008; *Onychopontia* Sak, Huys & Karaytuğ, 2008; *Pesceus* Özdikmen, 2008; *Pordfus* Özdikmen, 2008; *Raowellsia* Özdikmen, 2008; *Vermicaris* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008; *Vibriopsyllus* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008; *Acuticoxa* Huys & Kihara, 2009; *Inermiphonte* Huys & Lee, 2009; *Marbefia* Huys & Lee, 2009; *Chaulionyx* Kihara & Huys,

2009a; *Paranaiara* Kihara & Huys, 2009b; *Dahmsopottekina* Özdikmen, 2009; *Muohuysia* Özdikmen, 2009; *Monodicaris* Schminke, 2009; *Paranitocrella* Tang & Knott, 2009; *Nyxis* Willen, 2009; *Keraia* Willen & Dittmar, 2009 (Cottarelli *et al.* 2006, 2008; Gee 2006; George 2006a, 2006b; Gheerardyn *et al.* 2006b, 2007; Huys & Kihara 2009; Huys & Lee 2009; Kihara & Huys 2009a, 2009b; Kornev & Chertoprud 2008; Özdikmen 2008, 2009; Sak *et al.* 2008a, 2008b; Schminke 2009; Tang & Knott 2009; Willen 2009; Willen & Dittmar 2009). In addition, the subgenus *Parabradya* Lang, 1944 was upgraded to generic status (Seifried *et al.* 2007), the new replacement name *Neomrazekiella* Özdikmen & Pesce, 2006 was proposed for the preoccupied subgeneric name *Mrazekiella* Brehm, 1949 (Özdikmen & Pesce 2006) and the genus *Kinnecaris* Jakobi, 1972 was reinstated (Schminke 2008). Finally, *Psammoleptastacus* Pennak, 1942 (formerly a junior subjective synonym of *Arenopontia* Kunz, 1937) and *Neoleptastacus* Nicholls, 1945b (formerly a subgenus of *Arenopontia*) were reinstated as valid genera by Sak *et al.* (2008a). The proposal of the genus *Eolaophonte* by Apostolov (1990) does not feature in any subsequent monograph or checklist and has escaped most workers' attention till now (*cf.* Bodin 1997; Boxshall & Halsey 2004; Wells 2007). Both *Phycolaophonte* Pallares, 1975a and *Eolaophonte* Apostolov, 1990 were relegated to junior subjective synonyms of *Coullia* Hamond, 1973a by Huys (2009). Gheerardyn *et al.* (in press) relegated the recently proposed genus *Archaeotisbe* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008 to a junior subjective synonym of *Atergopedia* Martínez Arbizu & Moura, 1998. In accordance with Wells's (1967) earlier course of action (overruled by Kunz (1975a)) the genus *Lineosoma* Wells, 1965b was synonymised with *Noodtiella* Wells, 1965b by Kihara and Huys (2009a). The genus *Cristacoxa* Huys, 1990a was relegated to a junior subjective synonym of *Noodtorthopsyllus* Lang, 1965 by Huys and Kihara (2009).

The purpose of this paper is to resolve, where possible and appropriate, outstanding nomenclatural issues in harpacticoid taxonomy – at genus-group level and above. The problems addressed include cases of homonymy, non-availability of names owing to lack of type fixation, and miscellaneous matters centered mostly on subjective junior synonyms and "orphaned" taxonomic groupings. The solutions variously involve proposal of new replacement names for homonyms, clarification of actual authorship of names made available after their initial proposal, assumption of authorship of an unavailable name, and proposal of new names for "orphaned" taxonomic assemblages. In three such cases a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will be required and proposals have been submitted to ensure that stability and universality in the application of those names are not threatened (Huys 2008a, 2008b; Huys & Clark 2009).

The nomenclatural changes proposed in this paper are summarized in Table 1. The rationale behind these changes is explained in detail below. Articles and Recommendations cited in the text refer to the fourth edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), the provisions of which supersede those of the previous editions of the Code with effect from 1 January 2000. The validity of type fixation for each of the 601 genera of Harpacticoida currently in use was verified and the old and current binomen of the type species as well as the nomenclatural act that established it are summarized in Table 4. Finally, the opportunity was taken to point out two unresolved homonymy issues at genus-group level in other copepod orders.

Cases of homonymy

At least five harpacticoid generic names have entered into homonymy with previously established genus-group names proposed for non-copepodan taxa. In each of these cases, both the prior nominal taxon name (junior homonym) and its new replacement name proposed below have the same type species (ICZN Art. 67.8). The recently proposed family-group name Zosimidae Seifried, 2003 (type genus *Zosime* Boeck, 1873) (*cf.* Seifried 2003: 100) is also a junior homonym of Zosiminae Alcock, 1898 (Decapoda, family Xanthidae; type genus *Zosimus* A.-G. Desmarest, 1823) (*cf.* Alcock 1898: 77). Such a case resulting from similarity but not identity of the names of the respective type genera must be referred to the Commission for a ruling to remove homonymy (ICZN Art. 55.3.1). An application to preserve the family-group name Zosimidae Seifried, 2003 by choosing a new grammatical stem from the name of the type genus *Zosime* (according to

ICZN Recommendation 29A), taking the original authorship and date, has been submitted (Huys & Clark 2009).

Anoplosoma Sars, 1911c (Family Ameiridae)

Sars (1911c: 431) established the genus *Anoplosoma* Sars, 1911c for a new species *A. sordidum* Sars, 1911c (type by monotypy) and placed it in the Ancorabolidae. Lang (1944, 1948) transferred the genus to the Ameiridae (subfamily Stenocopiinae) while Por (1964a: 99) added a second species, *A. stryx* Por, 1964a. Sars (1911c) himself used two different spellings for the generic name, *Anoplosoma* in the heading of the generic diagnosis (p. 431) and the figure legend of Supplement Plate 49, and *Anaplosoma* in the combination with the type species name in the text (p. 432). The latter spelling was adopted by some authors (*e.g.* Pesta 1927: 41) but should be ranked as an incorrect original spelling (*lapsus calami*) since Sars (1911c: 432) clearly stated "… it is from this character [the absence of any obvious armature on the body; Greek *anoplos,* meaning unarmed] that the generic name here proposed has been derived…".

Strand (1929: 9) pointed out that *Anoplosoma* Sars, 1911c was preoccupied by *Anoplosoma* Agassiz, 1846 and proposed the new replacement name *Anoplosomella*. This *nomen novum* has not been cited since and does not feature in Boxshall and Halsey's (2004) list of unused generic names. Agassiz (1846: 25, 1848: 70) corrected the spelling of *Anoplosomatum* Grube, 1840 (type species: *Anoplosomatum utriculus* Grube, 1840) to *Anoplosoma*. According to ICZN Arts 32.2 and 32.5, Grube's (1840: 47) spelling of the name *Anoplosomatum* is the correct original one and hence Agassiz's subsequent spelling is an unjustified emendation (Art. 33.2.3). *Anoplosoma* Agassiz, 1846 therefore becomes a junior objective synonym (as an unnecessary replacement name) of *Anoplosomatum* Grube, 1840 and can enter into homonymy with other genus-group names. There are only a few citations of Grube's genus in the literature and all use the original spelling without reference to Agassiz's subsequent spelling (*e.g.* Siebold 1845: 321; Diesing 1859: 754, 766). Initially thought to represent a "transition" from the Echinodermata to the worms, Baird (1868: 99) subsequently listed *Anoplosomatum* under "Genera of Sipunculidae not sufficiently established, and the position of which is doubtful" before Delage and Hérouard (1897: 24) eventually considered it a synonym of *Phascolosoma* Leuckart, 1828 (Sipuncula: Phascolosomatidae).

Although the senior homonym has not been used as a valid name after 1899 (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.1), the generic name *Anoplosoma* Sars, 1911c cannot be maintained as a *nomen protectum* on the basis of prevailing usage since it has not been used in at least 25 works, published by at least 10 authors since 1960 (i.e. the immediately preceding 50 years) (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2). Strand's (1929: 9) replacement of it by *Anoplosomella* Strand, 1929 is confirmed, and the resulting new combinations must be cited as *Anoplosomella sordida* (Sars, 1911c) comb. nov. [type] and *A. stryx* (Por, 1964a) comb. nov. Note that the former is formally treated here as a new combination since Strand (1929) had not mentioned the type species *Anoplosoma sordidum* when he proposed the replacement name *Anoplosomella*.

Poria Lang, 1965 (Family Canthocamptidae)

Por (1964a: 115) synonymised the monotypic genera *Hemimesochra* Sars, 1920b (type species: *Hemimesochra clavularis* Sars, 1920b) and *Mesopsyllus* Por, 1960b (type species: *Mesopsyllus atargatis* Por, 1960b) and added a third species, *Hemimesochra derketo* Por, 1964a. Lang (1965: 423) dismissed this course of action by resurrecting *Mesopsyllus* for *M. atargatis*, restricting *Hemimesochra* to *H. clavularis* and fixing *H. derketo* as the type and only species of a new genus *Poria* Lang, 1965. All three genera were removed from the Cletodidae by Por (1986a) and placed in a new subfamily Hemimesochrinae in the Canthocamptidae. *Poria* Lang, 1965 cannot be maintained as a valid name since it is a junior homonym of *Poria* Mulsant, 1850 (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae). Mulsant (1850: 885) included eight species in *Poria* but refrained from type

fixation. Crotch (1874) subsequently listed *Poria cyanea* Mulsant, 1850 as the type species. The senior homonym *Poria* Mulsant, 1850 is still a valid name that is widely used in the coccinellid literature (*e.g.* Fürsch 1990; Lawrence & Newton 1995). Here the new replacement name *Hanikraia* nom. nov. (gender: feminine), alluding to the location of the type locality (Israel; Eastern Mediterranean; off Rosh Hanikra) is substituted for *Poria* Lang, 1965, containing *Hanikraia derketo* (Por, 1964a) comb. nov. as its type and only valid species. Huys and Thistle (1989) suggested that the species identified as "Cletodidae sp. indet." by Wells (1965a) also belongs to *Poria*, but Bodin (1997) considered it to be an unidentifiable juvenile specimen. In accordance with Wells's (2007) checklist it is here regarded as *species incertae sedis* in *Hanikraia* pending the re-examination of additional material.

Sewellia Lang, 1965 (Family Dactylopusiidae)

Sewell (1940: 227) described the new species *Dactylopusia tropica* Sewell, 1940 on the basis of an unspecified number of females. Krishnaswamy (1957: 37) described the hitherto unknown male based on non-type material. Hence, his statement that the "… male allotype will be lodged in the Zoological Survey…" is obviously in violation with the Code (ICZN Art. 72.1.1). Sewell (1940: 229) believed the species formed a "connecting link" between the genera *Dactylopusia* Norman, 1903a and *Dactylopusioides* Brian, 1928b. Lang (1965: 168) proposed a new genus *Sewellia* Lang, 1965 to accommodate *D. tropica* as its type and only species (by original designation), overlooking that Hora (1932: 315) had already used the same genus-group name for a genus of river loaches (Cypriniformes, Balitoridae). *Sewellia* Lang, 1965 is therefore a junior homonym of *Sewellia* Hora, 1932 (type: *Balitora lineolata* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846, by monotypy). A new replacement name, *Sewelliapusia* nom. nov. (named after R. B. Seymour Sewell; gender: feminine), is proposed to resolve this case of homonymy and hence the type species should be cited as *Sewelliapusia tropica* (Sewell, 1940) comb. nov. The genus has remained monotypic since its inception and is currently placed in the family Dactylopusiidae (Willen 2000).

Ichnusella Cottarelli, 1971 (Family Leptopontiidae)

Cottarelli (1971: 58) established this genus for his new species *Ichnusella eione* Cottarelli, 1971 (type species by original designation) and *Psammopsyllus pasquinii* Cottarelli, 1969, overlooking that the generic name *Ichnusella* had already been introduced by Dieni and Massari (1966: 170) for a genus of fossil Foraminiferida. Since the Code applies to Metazoa and also to protistan taxa when workers treat them as animals for the purposes of nomenclature (ICZN Art. 1.1.1), *Ichnusella* Cottarelli, 1971 is a junior homonym of *Ichnusella* Dieni & Massari, 1966 (type species by original designation: *Ichnusella trocholinaeformis* Dieni & Massari, 1966), both being derived from the ancient name of Sardinia (Greek Ἰχνοῦσα). A new replacement name, *Bereraia* nom. nov. (gender: feminine), is proposed, named after Dr Raffaella Berera (Università della Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy), in recognition of her valuable contributions to the knowledge of the genus (Berera & Cottarelli 2003; Berera *et al.* 2001; Cottarelli *et al.* 1998). The genus currently includes the following species: *Psammopsyllus pasquinii* Cottarelli, 1969 = *Bereraia pasquinii* (Cottarelli, 1969) comb. nov.; *Ichnusella eione* Cottarelli, 1971 = *B. eione* (Cottarelli, 1971) comb. nov. [type]; *Ichnusella longifurca* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 1998 = *B. longifurca* (Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 1998) comb. nov.; *Ichnusella tertia* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 1998 = *B. tertia* (Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 1998) comb. nov.; *Ichnusella improvisa* Berera, Cottarelli & Bruno, 2001 = *B. improvisa* (Berera, Cottarelli & Bruno, 2001) comb. nov.; and *Ichnusella ionica* Berera & Cottarelli, 2003 = *B. ionica* (Berera & Cottarelli, 2003) comb. nov.

Dahlakia Por, 1986a (Family Canthocamptidae)

Por (1968: 45) described a new species of Cletodidae, *Cletocamptus xenuus* Por, 1968, from the Dahlak Archipelago but expressed reservations about its generic assignment. In a later paper (Por 1986a: 123), he proposed a new genus *Dahlakia* Por, 1986a in the subfamily Hemimesochrinae (Canthocamptidae) and designated *C. xenuus* as its type and only species. *Dahlakia* Por, 1986a is a junior homonym of *Dahlakia* Biggs, 1971 (type species by original designation: *Dahlakia leilae* Biggs, 1971) (Gastropoda: Cerithiidae). Houbrick (1978) considered Biggs's (1971: 221) genus a junior subjective synonym of *Bittium* Leach in Gray, 1847 while some authors have used *Dahlakia* as a subgenus of *Bittium* (*e.g.* Bosch *et al.* 1995). In a later paper Houbrick (1992: 270) proposed that the type species of *Dahlakia* is in fact a probable synonym of *Cerithium scabridum* Philippi, 1848, and therefore excluded the genus from the Bittiinae (family Cerithiidae). It is proposed here to remove *Dahlakia* Por, 1986a from its homonymy by replacing it with the new replacement name *Dahlakocamptus* nom. nov. (gender: masculine), containing *Dahlakocamptus xenuus* (Por, 1968) comb. nov. as its type and sole species.

Unavailable genus-group names

In order to be available every new genus-group name published after 1930 must be accompanied by the fixation of a type species in the original description. Such mandatory type fixation (ICZN Art. 13.3) has been ignored for a number of harpacticoid genus-group names and its strict application does not appear to have had much impact on copepod nomenclature until recently. Both Galassi *et al.* (1999) and Reid *et al.* (2003) recognized that Petkovski's (1976) generic names *Nitocrellopsis* Petkovski, 1976 and *Stygonitocrella* Petkovski, 1976 had been established without type fixation and consequently made them available under their own authorship by fixing *Nitocrellopsis rouchi* Galassi, De Laurentiis & Dole-Olivier, 1999 and *Nitocrella montana* Noodt, 1965 as the respective types.

A taxon denoted by an unavailable name requires a replacement name which – in the absence of potentially valid synonyms – can either be the old name or a newly proposed name (ICZN Art. 23.3.5). I have elected to validate the old names instead of proposing new substitute names which are likely to be destabilizing even if they are allowed by the Code. The adoption of a previously unavailable name as the valid name of a taxon establishes it as a new name with its own authorship and date (ICZN Glossary: *nomen nudum*). The Code (Arts 11.9.3 and 51.3) is not explicit about the nomenclatural implications of such course of action but its logical interpretation entails that (1) since this does not involve homonymy between two available names (in which case type fixation would be carried over to the new replacement name), the adopted unavailable name is not a *nomen novum* but must be indicated by the term gen. nov. (thereby satisfying the provisions of ICZN Art. 16.1 for names published after 1999); the term nom. nov. should only be used to indicate a new replacement name (ICZN Recommendation 16A); (2) since species-group names must be published in combination with a generic name, but the latter need not be valid or even available (ICZN Art. 11.9.3.1) the unavailability of genus-group names has no implications for its originally or subsequently included species other than that they must be treated as new combinations; hence the authorship and date of the author(s) making the name available must be cited in parentheses (ICZN Art. 51.3); and (3) since the name was originally unavailable, type fixation is by original rather than subsequent designation.

In the introduction to his monograph, Lang (1948: 7) stated that whenever the type species of a genus was not explicitly indicated by him, he considered the first species to have been described in that genus as the type ("Wenn der Genotypus für eine Gattung nicht angegeben wird, betrachte ich die zuerst beschriebene Art als solcher."). Such a rule is not among the allowed criteria for ascertaining type fixation in the original publication (ICZN Art. 68), and thus the status of being the "oldest species" assigned to one of Lang's genera does not in and of itself confer type status on that species. According to ICZN Art. 67.5 the term "designation" in relation to fixation of a type species must be rigidly construed, which applies to Art. 69 for subsequent

designation as well. Additional problems associated with Lang's (1948) "rule" are that for several genera listed by him (*Aegisthus* Giesbrecht, 1891; *Alteuthella* A. Scott, 1909; *Ameiropsis* Sars, 1907b; *Cerviniopsis* Sars, 1903; *Idyanthe* Sars, 1909c; *Idyella* Sars, 1905b; *Psammastacus* Nicholls, 1935), more than one originally included species shared the same publication date, and that these species also had the oldest names among their congeners. In one case (*Pseudobradya* Sars, 1904a) the oldest nominal species listed by Lang (1948: 237) was not even originally included (*Bradya brevicornis* T. Scott, 1894a).

Rhizothrix Brady & Robertson, 1876 (Family Rhizotrichidae)

The binomen *Rhizothrix curvata* was first mentioned as a *nomen nudum* in a species list by Brady and Robertson (1876: 197). Brady (1880a: 98) abandoned the intended generic name and described the species as *Enhydrosoma curvatum*, attributing authorship to "Brady & Robertson". Sars (1909a: 302) erroneously claimed that Brady and Robertson (1876) had established the genus *Rhizothrix* and unfortunately this error has been perpetuated in the literature (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Bodin 1997; Boxshall & Halsey 2004; Wells 2007; Kornev & Chertoprud 2008). In fact, by providing a detailed generic diagnosis and therefore satisfying the provisions of ICZN Art. 12.1, Sars (1909a) himself had made the genus-group name available. Consequently this author should be credited with the authorship as Huys *et al*. (1996: 40) had recognized already.

The type species of *Rhizothrix* Sars, 1909a (by monotypy) is *Enhydrosoma curvatum* Brady, 1880a = *Rhizothrix curvata* (Brady, 1880a). It should be noted that the species cannot be attributed to "Brady & Robertson, 1880" or "Brady & Robertson in Brady, 1880a" since an outside person (i.e. other than an author of the work) can only be credited with authorship if he/she is alone responsible for the name and for satifying the criteria of availability (ICZN Art. 50.1.1). The same rule applies to the type species of the genera *Jonesiella* Brady, 1880a (Pseudotachidiidae), *Normanella* Brady, 1880a (Normanellidae), *Robertsonia* Brady, 1880a (Miraciidae) and *Stylicletodes* Lang, 1936b (Cletodidae), all of which have been erroneously attributed to Brady & Robertson by Brady (1880a) (Table 4).

Boxshall and Halsey (2004: 378) remarked that the traditional spelling of the family name, Rhizothricidae Por, 1986a, reflects an incorrect derivation that must be amended to Rhizotrichidae.

Psammastacus Nicholls, 1935 (Family Leptastacidae)

Nicholls (1935) proposed the genus *Psammastacus* Nicholls, 1935 for two new species, *P. confluens* Nicholls, 1935 and *P. brevicaudatus* Nicholls, 1935, but did not designate a type species, without which the generic name remained unavailable as a *nomen nudum*. Lang's (1948: 7) rule of designating the oldest species as type (unless stated otherwise) does not satisfy the provisions of the Code (see above). The first authors to formally fix a type species were Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 288) who designated *P. confluens* and consequently re-established the generic name. They also met the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1.1 by providing a generic diagnosis (in Bulgarian) which serves to differentiate *Psammastacus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988 from the other leptastacid genera. Accordingly, the latter generic name should take their authorship and date. Huys (1992: 121) showed that the original description of *P. brevicaudatus* was based on copepodids of *P. confluens*. Given this synonymy, the genus *Psammastacus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988 remains monotypic with *Psammastacus confluens* (Nicholls, 1935) comb. nov. as the type.

Paranannopus Lang, 1936a (Family Pseudotachidiidae)

Lang (1936b: 476; published 21st September) is usually considered as the authority who introduced the generic name *Paranannopus*, however the new name had already been proposed in an earlier paper (Lang

1936a: 51; published 20th March) to accommodate *Nannopus abyssi* Sars, 1920c and *Paranannopus sarsi* Lang, 1936a. In neither of Lang's (1936a, b) papers was a type species fixed, rendering the generic name *Paranannopus* Lang, 1936a unavailable. The first author attempting at fixing a type was Lang (1948: 7, 1330) himself by citing *Nannopus abyssi* as the earliest described species originally included in the genus, however his habitual proclivities are insufficient to recognize his type fixation as valid (see above). Huys *et al.* (1996: 244) also attempted to reinstitute the genus *Paranannopus* by attributing authorship to "Huys & Gee, 1996" – however, the completion of this paper which included a revision of the genus has not been published yet. Although the name *Paranannopus* Huys & Gee in Huys *et al.*, 1996 was accompanied by a diagnosis stating in words characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon (and hence meeting the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1.1), it is to be considered a *nomen nudum* since no type was explicitly selected (Wells 2007: 85; ICZN Art. 13.3). The generic name (gender: masculine) is here made available, taking the authorship and date of the present paper, by fixing *Nannopus abyssi* as the type species by original designation and by making reference to Huys *et al.*'s (1996: 244) generic diagnosis as the standard for differentiating the taxon from its confamilial members. Being unavailable, both *Paranannopus* Lang, 1936a [*nomen nudum*] and *Paranannopus* Huys & Gee in Huys *et al.*, 1996 [*nomen nudum*], cannot enter into the synonymy of *Paranannopus* gen. nov., which is here explicitly indicated as intentionally new (ICZN Art. 16.1). The genus currently includes 22 valid species which must be cited as new combinations as follows: *Nannopus abyssi* Sars, 1920c = *Paranannopus abyssi* (Sars, 1920c) comb. nov. [type]; *Paranannopus sarsi* Lang, 1936a = *Paranannopus sarsi* (Lang, 1936a) comb. nov.; *P. echinipes* Smirnov, 1946 = *P. echinipes* (Smirnov, 1946) comb. nov.; *P. minutus* Smirnov, 1946 = *P. minutus* (Smirnov, 1946) comb. nov.; *P. bahusiense* [*sic*] Por, 1964b = *P. bahusiensis* (Por, 1964b) comb. nov.; *P. philistinus* Por, 1964c = *P. philistinus* (Por, 1964c) comb. nov.; *P. caheti* Soyer, 1965 = *P. caheti* (Soyer, 1965) comb. nov.; *P. triarticulatus* Wells, 1965a = *P. triarticulatus* (Wells, 1965a) comb. nov.; *P. atlanticus* Coull, 1973a = *P. atlanticus* (Coull, 1973a) comb. nov.; *P. wellsi* Soyer, 1976 = *P. wellsi* (Soyer, 1976) comb. nov.; *P. longithorax* Becker, 1979 = *P. longithorax* (Becker, 1979) comb. nov.; *P. reductus* Becker, 1979 = *P. reductus* (Becker, 1979) comb. nov.; *P. truncatus* Becker, 1979 = *P. truncatus* (Becker, 1979) comb. nov.; *P. plumosus* Schriever, 1983 = *P. plumosus* (Schriever, 1983) comb. nov.; *P. denticulatus* Schriever, 1985 = *P. denticulatus* (Schriever, 1985) comb. nov.; *P. hicksi* Schriever, 1985 = *P. hicksi* (Schriever, 1985) comb. nov.; *P. kunzi* Schriever, 1985 = *P. kunzi* (Schriever, 1985) comb. nov.; *P. singulosetosus* Schriever, 1985 = *P. singulosetosus* (Schriever, 1985) comb. nov.; *P. trisetosus* Schriever, 1985 = *P. trisetosus* (Schriever, 1985) comb. nov.; *P. uniarticulatus* Schriever, 1985) = *P. uniarticulatus* (Schriever, 1985) comb. nov.; *P. variabilis* Schriever, 1985 = *P. variabilis* (Schriever, 1985) comb. nov.; *P. arndwilleni* Willen, 2005 = *P. arndwilleni* (Willen, 2005) comb. nov. The species described by Wells (1965a: 19) under the name *Paranannopus langi* Wells, 1965a [= *Paranannopus langi* (Wells, 1965a) comb. nov.] is considered *species incertae sedis* in this genus (*cf.* Wells 2007: 21).

Huys *et al.* (1996: 236), building on the non-availability of the generic name *Paranannopus* Lang, 1936a [*nomen nudum*], introduced the new family name Danielsseniidae to replace Paranannopidae Por, 1986a [*nomen nudum*], since family-group names taking their stem from an unavailable (and thus invalid) generic name, also become unavailable (ICZN Arts 11.7.1.1 and 63–64). In addition, it was believed at the time that continued use of the family name Paranannopidae would have been preferential for the sake of stability, but would also have the less favourable implication of basing the family on a type genus that (1) is very advanced and not really representative for the family, (2) is mostly known from females only, and (3) misleadingly alludes to a relationship with the genus *Nannopus* Brady, 1880a, currently placed in the family Huntemanniidae (= Nannopodidae, see below). Alternatively, the second option offered the possibility of designating another genus that is both well known and representative of the family. The family name Danielsseniidae Huys & Gee in Huys *et al.*, 1996 was accompanied by a differential diagnosis (Huys *et al.* 1996: 236; ICZN Art. 13.1.1) and was based on the available and still valid generic name *Danielssenia* Boeck, 1873 (ICZN Art. 13.2). Although the family name was not explicitly indicated as intentionally new or accompanied by a citation of the type genus (these provisions only apply to family-group names published after 1999; ICZN Arts. 16.1–2), the family-group name Danielsseniidae is valid. The family Paranannopidae

Por, 1986a [*nomen nudum*] was relegated to a subfamily of the Pseudotachidiidae Lang, 1936c by Willen (1999, 2000); hence at this rank it should be cited as Danielsseniinae Huys & Gee in Huys *et al.* (1996). Note also that the ending of the generic name *Paranannopus* is derived from the Grrek stem *pous* (πους), meaning foot, and hence the correct spelling of the family name should have been Paranannopodidae.

Paraidya Sewell, 1940 (Family Tisbidae)

Sewell (1940: 163) established the genus *Paraidya* Sewell, 1940 in the Tisbidae for two new species, *Paraidya major* Sewell, 1940 and *P. minor* Sewell, 1940. Since the publication of *Paraidya* was not accompanied by the mandatory type fixation, the generic name does not satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.3 and must therefore be considered unavailable. Vervoort (1964: 103) listed the type species for each genus then regarded valid in the Tisbidae. Unfortunately he did not do so for *Paraidya* since he claimed that the taxon fell within the boundaries of the genus *Tisbe* Lilljeborg, 1853 as redefined by Lang (1948: 364). This view gained support from Lang (1965: 145) who formally relegated *Paraidya* to a junior subjective synonym of *Tisbe*. Humes and Ho (1969b: 128) disputed this course of action and reinstated the genus for the two originally included species and a new species *P. occulta* Humes & Ho, 1969b but refrained from subsequent type designation. Finally, Humes (1981a) redescribed both *P. major* and *P. minor* but did not make the genus-group name available either. In the absence of any available synonyms that could potentially substitute for *Paraidya* Sewell, 1940 [*nomen nudum*], the generic name is validated here by fixing *Paraidya major* Sewell, 1940 as the type species (ICZN Art. 13.3) and by making explicit reference to Humes and Ho's (1969b: 128) list of characters that differentiate *Paraidya* gen. nov. from the closely related genus *Tisbe* (ICZN Art. 13.1.2). *Paraidya* gen. nov. includes the following new combinations: *Paraidya major* Sewell, 1940 = *Paraidya major* (Sewell, 1940) comb. nov.; *P. minor* Sewell, 1940 = *P. minor* (Sewell, 1940) comb. nov.; and *P. occulta* Humes & Ho, 1969b = *P. occulta* (Humes & Ho, 1969b) comb. nov.

Alteuthellopsis Lang, 1944 (Family Peltidiidae)

Lang (1944: 11) introduced the generic name *Alteuthellopsis* for the single species, *Eupelte oblivia* A. Scott, 1909 but did not present a diagnosis or a bibliographic reference to such a description, hence the name remained unavailable. It was not until 1948 that Lang (p. 457) satisfied the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1 by providing a generic diagnosis for *Alteuthellopsis* and fixing *Eupelte oblivia* as the type species (by monotypy). The generic name must therefore be attributed to Lang (1948). Humes (1981b: 227) added a second species, *Alteuthellopsis corallina* Humes, 1981.

Halectinosoma Lang, 1944 (Family Ectinosomatidae)

Lang (1944: 6) divided the genus *Ectinosoma* Boeck, 1865 into two subgenera, *Ectinosoma* (type: *Ectinosoma melaniceps* Boeck, 1865) and the newly proposed *Halectinosoma* for which he did not fix a type. Although Lang (1944) designated a type for each of the two species-groups delimited within this latter subgenus, viz., the *sarsii*-group (type: *Ectinosoma sarsii* Boeck, 1873) and the *curticorne*-group (type: *Ectinosoma curticorne* Boeck, 1873), the subgenus *Halectinosoma* was denoted by an unavailable name and remained so in Lang's (1948: 194) monograph. Lang (1944) did not include any other species in these groups but expanded them significantly in his 1948 monograph by adding twelve species to the *sarsii*-group and six to the *curticorne*-group. To the former group of species he referred *Ectinosoma sarsii* Boeck, 1873; *Tachidius abrau* Krićagin, 1878; *Ectinosoma chrystalii* T. Scott, 1894a; *E. propinquum* Scott & Scott, 1896; *E. herdmani* Scott & Scott, 1896; *E. armiferum* Scott & Scott, 1896; *E. finmarchicum* T. Scott, 1903a; *E. neglectum* Sars, 1904a; *E. elongatum* Sars, 1904a; *E. brunnea* Brady, 1907 (an incorrect original spelling of

brunneum); *E. proximum* Sars, 1919; *E. angulifrons* Sars, 1919; and *E. tenerum* Sars, 1920a. As has been pointed out by Karanovic and Pesce (2001), Vervoort (1962: 399) explicitly fixed *Ectinosoma sarsii* Boeck, 1873 as type species of the subgenus *Halectinosoma*. Lang (1965: 11), who upgraded *Halectinosoma* to generic status, did not mention Vervoort's (1962) designation. *Halectinosoma* is available from Vervoort (1962), who cited (p. 255) the diagnosis for *Halectinosoma* in Lang (1944: 6) in this connection and designated a type species, and it takes the authorship *Halectinosoma* Vervoort, 1962 (ICZN Arts 13.1.1 and 13.3).

There are, however, a number of unresolved issues associated with the name:

(1) Boeck's (1873) original description of the type species *Halectinosoma sarsii* (Boeck, 1873) is poor and lacks information on the structure of the maxilla and maxilliped, which are used to distinguish between the very closely related genera *Halectinosoma* and *Pseudobradya* Sars, 1904a (Huys *et al.* 1996). According to Clément and Moore (1995: 256) it is uncertain whether the species belongs to *Halectinosoma* and consequently it should be placed as *species incertae sedis* in the genus. According to ICZN Art. 67.2.5, a nominal species is deemed not to be originally included if it was cited as a *species incertae sedis*, however since *Halectinosoma sarsii* was not cited with that status by Vervoort (1962), his type fixation cannot be invalidated on that ground. According to Scott and Scott (1896) the new species described as *Ectinosoma spinipes* by Brady (1880a: 9–10, Plate XXXVI, figs. 1–10) is a junior subjective synonym of *Ectinosoma sarsii* but like many other earlier records of *H. sarsii* this identification is probably incorrect (Clément & Moore 1995). Most workers have adopted Sars's (1904a: 30, Plate XVI) redescription of *Ectinosoma sarsii* as the standard of reference for correct identification but Clément and Moore (1995) showed there were major discrepancies between Sars's material and the original description given by Boeck (1873) and consequently renamed it *Halectinosoma pseudosarsi*. There are no verifiable published records of *Ectinosoma sarsii* since Boeck's (1873) type material no longer exists.

(2) Since *H. sarsii* cannot be the objective standard of reference for the application of the name *Halectinosoma*, another species, which can best serve stability and universality, should be fixed. Dussart and Defaye (1988: 11) inadvertently cited *Tachidius abrau* Krićagin, 1878 as the type species but, being one of the very few freshwater species of the genus, it is not representative. A ruling by the Commission will be required to set aside the respective type designations by Vervoort (1962) and Dussart and Defaye (1988) and fix a new type species for this genus.

(3) The genus *Pararenosetella* Lang, 1944 is a senior subjective synonym of *Halectinosoma* Vervoort, 1962. Initially proposed for the type and only originally included species, *Ectinosoma erythrops* Brady, 1880a (Lang 1944: 6), a further four species were included in the genus by Lang (1948: 255): *Ectinosoma gracile* Scott & Scott, 1896; *E. longicorne* Scott & Scott, 1896; *E. tenuireme* Scott & Scott, 1896; and *E. leptoderma* Klie, 1929. Chappuis (1954a: 38) described *Pararenosetella meridionalis* Chappuis, 1954a while Noodt (1955a: 87–89) added the new species *Pararenosetella psammae* Noodt, 1955a and transferred *Ectinosoma oblongum* Kunz, 1949 to the genus *Pararenosetella*. In two subsequent papers Noodt (1958: 58; 1964: 131) raised the number of species to ten by adding *Pararenosetella litoralis* Noodt, 1958 and *P. ghardaqensis* Noodt, 1964. Lang (1965: 10, 547) dissolved the genus, claiming there were two distinct, not closely related lineages of species in *Pararenosetella*, and reallocated the species to three previously described genera. *Ectinosoma erythrops*, *E. gracile*, *E. longicorne*, *E. tenuireme* and *E. oblongum* were transferred to the genus *Halectinosoma*, *Pararenosetella litoralis* and *P. ghardaqensis* to the genus *Ectinosoma* and *Pararenosetella meridionalis*, *P. psammae* and *Ectinosoma leptoderma* to the genus *Hastigerella* Nicholls, 1935. The species figured as *Pararenosetella* sp. (?) by Wells (1963: 12) was designated as the type and only species (under the new binomen *Lineosoma iscensis* Wells, 1965b, an incorrect original spelling of *iscense*) of the genus *Lineosoma* Wells, 1965b (Wells 1965b: 33). Despite Lang's (1965) rejection of the genus, two more species were added to *Pararenosetella*, however both *P. monniotae* Guille & Soyer, 1966 and *P. clavata* Rao & Ganapati, 1969 were formally placed in the genus *Hastigerella* by Bodin (1967: 13) and Bodin (1976: 8), respectively. Since the type, *Ectinosoma erythrops*, is currently included in *Halectinosoma*, *Pararenosetella* is the only valid replacement name for the latter (ICZN Art. 23.3.5). Adopting this name would, however, cause

instability as it would upset a long-accepted name in its accustomed meaning.

The nomenclatural problems outlined above are currently being presented to the Commission, asking to use its Plenary Power (a) to give the generic name *Halectinosoma* Vervoort, 1962 precedence over the generic name *Pararenosetella* Lang, 1944, whenever they are considered to be synonyms, and (b) to set aside all previous fixations of type species for *Halectinosoma* and to designate *Ectinosoma chrystalii* Scott, 1894a as the type species (Huys 2008a). Since prevailing usage of names is to be maintained until the ruling of the Commission is published (ICZN Art. 28.1), *Halectinosoma sarsii* is still listed as the type species in Table 4.

Heterolaophonte Lang, 1944 (Family Laophontidae)

In his revision of the Laophontidae, Nicholls (1941b: 98) divided the type genus *Laophonte* Philippi, 1840 into five subgenera: *Laophonte* Philippi, 1840 (type species *Laophonte cornuta* Philippi, 1840 by monotypy), *Mesolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b (type species *Laophonte littorale* Scott & Scott, 1893b by original designation; an incorrect original spelling of *littoralis*), *Metalaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b (type species *Laophonte depressa* Scott, 1894b by original designation), *Monolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b (type species *Laophonte curvata* Douwe, 1929 by monotypy) and *Neolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b (type species *Laophonte trilobata* Willey, 1929 by original designation).

Lang (1944: 34) proposed the generic name *Heterolaophonte* but did not fix a type species. He divided the genus into seven species-groups and designated a 'Typus' for each: (1) *stroemii*-group (type *Cyclops stroemii* Baird, 1837), (2) *minuta*-group (type *Laophonte minuta* Boeck, 1873), (3) *littoralis*-group (type *L. littoralis* Scott & Scott, 1893b), (4) *quinquespinosa*-group (type *L. quinquespinosa* Sewell, 1924), (5) *discophora*-group (type *L. discophora* Willey, 1929), (6) *campbelliensis*-group (type *L. campbelliensis* Lang, 1934) and (7) *tenuispina*-group (type *L. tenuispina* Lang, 1934). Wells *et al.* (1982: 178) proposed a new genus *Quinquelaophonte* Wells, Hicks & Coull, 1982 (type by original designation *Laophonte quinquespinosa* Sewell, 1924) for the species of the *quinquespinosa*-group. Nowadays, the other groups are no longer recognized as taxonomically useful units (Wells 2007: 85).

Many of the names and nomenclatural acts proposed by Lang (1948) take precedence in the 1944 preamble to his monograph. Lang's (1944) paper was not widely disseminated (but nevertheless satisfied the criteria of publication) and most post-1948 authors have ignored it or were not aware of its existence (a notable exception is Vervoort (1964) who was unfairly criticised by Lang (1965: 547) for his allegedly "imperfect knowledge" of the literature!). Recent workers (Wells & Rao 1987; Huys & Willems 1989; Huys 1990a, 1992; Huys & Conroy-Dalton 1996; Bodin 1997; Seifried 2003; Wells 2007) have started crediting Lang (1944) with the authorship of the respective names and acts but it has remained unnoticed that some generic names, such as *Heterolaophonte* and *Paralaophonte* (see below), were not explicitly made available by that work. As pointed out by Vervoort (1964: 333), Lang (1948: 1368) formally designated *Cyclops stroemii* Baird, 1837 as the type species of *Heterolaophonte* and hence the authorship and date of the generic name *Heterolaophonte* should be attributed to Lang (1948). Vervoort and Holthuis (1983: 56) subsequently pointed out that Norman (1903a: 368) had already designated *C. stroemii* as the type species of *Dactylopusia* Norman, 1903a (family Dactylopusiidae) (a new replacement name for *Dactylopus* Claus, 1863 *non* Gill, 1859). Since Norman (1903a), when designating *C. stroemii* as the type species of *Dactylopusia*, had intended the dactylopusiid species identified by Claus (1863: 126, plate XVI, Figs 1–6) as such and not the real *C. stroemii*, Vervoort and Holthuis (1983) asked the Commission to use its plenary power to set aside all previous type fixations made for *Dactylopusia* Claus, 1863 and to designate *Dactylopus tisboides* Claus, 1863 as type species. The Commission voted in favour of Vervoort and Holthuis's (1983) application and, as a result, the generic name *Heterolaophonte* Lang, 1948 and the specific name of its type species, *Cyclops stroemii* Baird, 1837, were placed on the Official Lists of Generic and Specific Names in Zoology, respectively (Melville 1985).

Since Lang (1948) assigned both *Laophonte littoralis* Scott & Scott, 1893b (spelled incorrectly by Scott

and Scott (1893b: 238) as *littorale*) (type of *Mesolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b) and *Laophonte curvata* Douwe, 1929 (type of *Monolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b) to the genus *Heterolaophonte*, the generic names *Mesolaophonte* and *Monolaophonte* are currently senior subjective synonyms of *Heterolaophonte*. Nicholls's (1941b) subgeneric division was based solely on the endopodal armature of the female third pair of swimming legs and his system has been criticised for its artificiality by Lang (1948: 1620) and Vervoort (1964: 314). Both authors abolished Nicholls's subgenera but they were not formally synonymised with or subsumed within existing genera in prevailing usage. Since *Mesolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b and *Monolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b are perfectly legitimate and available names, they cannot be ignored. The subgeneric name *Mesolaophonte* has only been used twice as a valid name since Lang (1948). Krishnaswamy (1959: 29) assigned his new species *Laophonte pseudoculata* Krishnaswamy, 1959 (incorrect original spelling *pseudo-oculata*) to *Laophonte* (*Mesolaophonte*) and Raibaut (1962) suggested a similar subgeneric assignment for *Laophonte commensalis* Raibaut, 1962. The replacement of the well-known and universally accepted name *Heterolaophonte* Lang, 1948 by one of its two underused senior subjective synonyms would result in many new combinations and undue confusion in the nomenclature and taxonomy of the Laophontidae in general, and of its most speciose genus in particular. Unfortunately, since the conditions of ICZN Art. 23.9.1 are not met (the senior synonyms have been used as valid names after 1899), reversal of precedence is only possible by a Commission's ruling (ICZN Art. 23.9.3). To promote stability an application (Huys 2008b) is currently being presented to the Commission, asking to use its Plenary Power to give the generic name *Heterolaophonte* Lang, 1948 precedence over the names *Mesolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b and *Monolaophonte* Nicholls, 1941b, whenever it and either of the other two are considered to be synonyms. If in the light of future revisions, *Heterolaophonte* is found not to be congeneric with *Mesolaophonte* and/or *Monolaophonte* both senior genus-group names are still available to denote the two taxa as originally proposed by Nicholls (1941b).

Idyellopsis Lang, 1944 (Family Idyanthidae)

Lang (1944: 11) proposed the generic name *Idyellopsis* Lang, 1944 and fixed *Idyellopsis typica* Lang, 1944 as the type without describing or figuring it until 1948. According to ICZN Art. 13.4, the combined description or definition of a new nominal genus and a single included new nominal species, if marked by "gen. nov., sp. nov." or an equivalent expression, is deemed to confer availability on each name. However, no such expression is apparent from Lang's (1944) diagnosis (the genus is marked by "Gen. *Idyellopsis*, nov." while the species is not mentioned until the end of the generic diagnosis as "Typus *I. typica* n. sp."). Since the name *I. typica* is not accompanied by a description or definition that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate the species (ICZN Art. 13.1.1), or by a bibliographic reference to such a published statement (ICZN Art. 13.1.2), the name of the type species is effectively unavailable. Consequently, the generic name *Idyellopsis* Lang, 1944 also becomes unavailable since it does not meet the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.3 for genus-group names published after 1930 (type fixation is mandatory). The first author to make *Idyellopsis* available was Lang (1948: 413) who provided a differential diagnosis for the genus and its type species (by indication), *Idyellopsis typica*; hence the date and authorship of both should rest with Lang (1948). The genus has remained monotypic since.

Paralaophonte Lang, 1944 (Family Laophontidae)

The genus-group name *Paralaophonte* was first published by Lang (1944: 36) but without any valid type fixation. Lang (1944) divided the genus in four species-groups and designated a 'type species' for three of them: (1) *brevirostris*-group (no type designated), (2) *perplexa*-group (type: *Laophonte perplexa* T. Scott, 1899a), (3) *gracilipes*-group (type: *Laophonte gracilipes* Brady, 1910), and (4) *karmensis*-group (type: *Laophonte karmensis* Sars, 1911c). Vervoort (1964: 334) pointed out that *Paralaophonte* Lang, 1944 is an

unavailable generic name which was subsequently validated by Lang (1948: 1386) by the indication of a type species (*Cleta brevirostris* Claus, 1863) and providing an accompanying generic diagnosis. The authorship and date of this genus should, therefore, be attributed as *Paralaophonte* Lang, 1948. For similar reasons Lee and Huys (1999b: 315) remarked that *Paronychocamptus* Lang, 1944 is also a *nomen nudum* which was subsequently made available by Lang (1948: 1380).

Robertgurneya Lang, 1944 (Family Miraciidae)

The genus *Robertgurneya* was first diagnosed by Lang (1944: 20) but without a rigidly construed fixation of a type species. The author divided the genus in two species-groups and designated a type for each: *similis*-group (type: *Stenhelia simulans* Norman & T. Scott, 1905) and *spinulosus*-group (type: *Amphiascus spinulosus* Sars, 1911a). Lang (1948: 697) suggested that both species groups may eventually be recognised as separate genera and under those circumstances he would reserve the name *Robertgurneya* for the *similis*-group and propose a new name *Robertgurneyella* for the *spinulosa*-group. Such conditional proposal cannot be considered a rigidly construed type designation under the Code (ICZN Art. 67.5.3) and neither can his habitual designation of the earliest described species (*Stenhelia similis* A. Scott, 1896) as the type (Lang 1948: 7). Under ICZN Arts 13.1 and 13.3, the first authors to make the genus-group name *Robertgurneya* available were Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 173) who cited "*Robertgurneya similis* A. Scott, 1896" [*sic*] as the type and provided a differential diagnosis of the genus (in Bulgarian). The correct author attribution for *Robertgurneya* must therefore be "Apostolov & Marinov, 1988" and the unavailable generic name *Robertgurneya* Lang, 1944 [*nomen nudum*] cannot enter into its synonymy. The genus includes the following species and subspecies: *Stenhelia similis* A. Scott, 1896 = *Robertgurneya similis* (A. Scott, 1896); *Robertgurneya similis bulbamphiascoides* Noodt, 1955b = *R. similis bulbamphiascoides* (Noodt, 1955b) comb. nov.; *Stenhelia eythraea* A. Scott, 1902 = *R. erythraea* (A. Scott, 1902) comb. nov.; *Stenhelia simulans* Norman & T. Scott, 1905 = *R. simulans* (Norman & T. Scott, 1905) comb. nov.; *Amphiascus spinulosus* Sars, 1911a = *R. spinulosa* (Sars, 1911a) comb. nov.; *Amphiascus dictydiophorus* Monard, 1924 = *R. dictydiophora* (Monard, 1924) comb. nov.; *Amphiascus rostratus* Gurney, 1927 = *R. rostrata* (Gurney, 1927) comb. nov.; *Amphiascus dactylifer* Wilson, 1932 = *R. dactylifer* (Wilson, 1932) comb. nov.; *Amphiascus ilievecensis* Monard, 1935a = *R. ilievecensis* (Monard, 1935a) comb. nov.; *Amphiascus falklandiensis* Lang, 1936c = *R. falklandiensis* (Lang, 1936c); *Amphiascus ecaudatus* Monard, 1936 = *R. ecaudata* (Monard, 1936); *Robertgurneya remanei* Klie, 1950 = *R. remanei* (Klie, 1950) comb. nov.; *Robertgurneya oligochaeta* Noodt, 1955b = *R. oligochaeta* (Noodt, 1955b) comb. nov.; *Amphiascoides? arabicus* Noodt, 1964 = *R. arabica* (Noodt, 1964) comb. nov.; *Robertgurneya diversa* Lang, 1965 = *R. diversa* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.; *Robertgurneya hopkinsi* Lang, 1965 = *R. hopkinsi* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.; *Robertgurneya smithi* Hamond, 1973b = *R. smithi* (Hamond, 1973b) comb. nov.; *Robertgurneya soyeri* Apostolov, 1974 = *R. soyeri* (Apostolov, 1974) comb. nov.; *Robertgurneya brevipes* Wells & Rao, 1987 = *R. brevipes* (Wells & Rao, 1987) comb. nov.

Rheocamptus Borutzky, 1948 (Family Canthocamptidae)

Dussart and Defaye (1990: 148) recognized four subgenera in the genus *Bryocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a: *Bryocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a (type: *Canthocamptus minutus* Claus, 1863), *Arcticocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a (type: *Cyclopsine alpestris* Vogt, 1845), *Limocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a (type: see below for valid type fixation), and *Rheocamptus* Borutzky, 1948 (type: see below for valid type fixation). Wells (2007: 92) adopted this subdivision with the exception of the latter subgenus. The species previously placed in *Bryocamptus* (*Rheocamptus*) were allocated to the nominotypical subgenus *Bryocamptus* but this course of action was not accompanied by a supporting argument. Until the validity of *Rheocamptus* has been properly assessed it is preferable to maintain it as a valid subgenus.

Borutzky (1948: 1669) proposed the subgenus *Rheocamptus* in an identification key to the *Bryocamptus* species of Lake Baikal (Russia) and listed two species included in it: *B.* (*R.*) *baicalensis* Borutzky, 1931d and *B.* (*R.*) *rylovi* Borutzky, 1931d. Neither was formally fixed as the type species. The genus-group name was made available by Borutzky (1952: 190) who explicitly cited *Canthocamptus zschokkei* Schmeil, 1893 [= *Bryocamptus zschokkei* (Schmeil, 1893)] as the type species (ICZN Art. 13.3) and provided a short diagnosis by which the subgenus can be differentiated from the other subgenera in *Bryocamptus* (ICZN Art. 13.1.1). Although a nominal species is only eligible to be fixed as the type species of a nominal genus or subgenus if it is an originally included nominal species (ICZN Art. 67.2), this rule is not applicable here because *Rheocamptus* Borutzky, 1948 [*nomen nudum*] is a permanently unavailable name. The authorship and date of the genus-group name *Rheocamptus* should rest with Borutzky (1952) who fixed the type by original designation.

Apodopsyllus Kunz, 1962 (Family Paramesochridae)

Kunz (1962: 254) proposed the generic name *Apodopsyllus* for *Apodopsyllus africanus* Kunz, 1962 and four species previously placed in the genus *Leptopsyllus* T. Scott, 1894b: *L. littoralis* Nicholls, 1939b; *L. spinipes* Nicholls, 1939b; *L. arenicola* Chappuis, 1954c; and *L. reductus* Petkovski, 1955 [subsequently replaced by *L. perplexus* Wells, 1963 (*nomen novum*)]. Kunz neglected to fix a type species and, despite several reviews and substantial additions subsequent to his work (*e.g.* Lang 1965; Cottarelli 1973; Coull & Hogue 1978; Gómez 2002a), the generic name *Apodopsyllus* Kunz, 1962 [*nomen nudum*] has remained unavailable until now. *Apodopsyllus* gen. nov., here explicitly indicated as an intentionally new name (ICZN Art. 16.1), denotes a taxon that can be differentiated from other genera in the Paramesochridae by the combination of characters outlined in Kunz's (1962: 254) generic diagnosis. *Apodopsyllus panamensis* Mielke, 1984a is here fixed as the type species by original designation. Since the provisions of both ICZN Arts 13.1.2 and 13.3 are now satisified the generic name *Apodopsyllus* is here made available with the present authorship and date. The genus has seen the addition of 19 species and one subspecies since its initial proposal as a *nomen nudum* by Kunz (1962). The respective new combinations are as follows: *Leptopsyllus littoralis* Nicholls, 1939b = *Apodopsyllus littoralis* (Nicholls, 1939b) comb. nov.; *Leptopsyllus spinipes* Nicholls, 1939b = *A. spinipes* (Nicholls, 1939b) comb. nov.; *Leptopsyllus madrasensis* Krishnaswamy, 1951 = *A. madrasensis* (Krishnaswamy, 1951) comb. nov.; *Leptopsyllus arenicola* Chappuis, 1954c = *A. arenicola* (Chappuis, 1954c) comb. nov.; *Leptopsyllus adaptatus* Krishnaswamy, 1957 = *A. adaptatus* (Krishnaswamy, 1957) comb. nov.; *Leptopsyllus depressus* Krishnaswamy, 1957 = *A. depressus* (Krishnaswamy, 1957) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus africanus* Kunz, 1962 = *A. africanus* (Kunz, 1962) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus perplexus* Wells, 1963 = *A. perplexus* (Wells, 1963) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus schulzi* Noodt, 1964 = *A. schulzi* (Noodt, 1964) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus vermiculiformis* Lang, 1965 = *A. vermiculiformis* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus lynceorum* Cottarelli, 1973 = *A. lynceorum* (Cottarelli, 1973) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus camptus* Wells, 1971 = *A. camptus* (Wells, 1971) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus africanus listensis* Mielke, 1975 = *A. africanus listensis* (Mielke, 1975) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus bermudensis* Coull & Hogue, 1978 = *A. bermudensis* (Coull & Hogue, 1978) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus unguiformis* Coull & Hogue, 1978 = *A. unguiformis* (Coull & Hogue, 1978) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus aberrans* Mielke, 1984a = *A. aberrans* (Mielke, 1984a) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus arcuatus* Mielke, 1984b = *A. arcuatus* (Mielke, 1984b) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus panamensis* Mielke, 1984a = *A. panamensis* (Mielke, 1984a) comb. nov. [type]; *Apodopsyllus biarticulatus* Cottarelli & Altamura, 1986 = *A. biarticulatus* (Cottarelli & Altamura, 1986) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus chilensis* Mielke, 1987 = *A. chilensis* (Mielke, 1987) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus cubensis* Mielke, 1988 = *A. cubensis* (Mielke, 1988) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus melitae* Kunz, 1992 = *A. melitae* (Kunz, 1992) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus alejandrovillalobosi* Gómez, 2002a = *A. alejandrovillalobosi* (Gómez, 2002a) comb. nov.; *Apodopsyllus pseudocubensis* Gómez, 2002a = *A. pseudocubensis* (Gómez, 2002a) comb. nov.; and *Apodopsyllus samuelgomezi* Gómez, 2002a = *A. samuelgomezi* (Gómez, 2002a) comb. nov.

Kliopsyllus Kunz, 1962 (Family Paramesochridae)

As part of his revision of the family Paramesochridae Kunz (1962: 251) proposed the generic name *Kliopsyllus* for four species that had previously been included in other paramesochrid genera: *Leptopsyllus coelebs* Monard, 1928; *Paramesochra holsatica* Klie, 1929 (including the subspecies *P. holsatica varians* Kunz, 1951); *Leptopsyllus constrictus* Nicholls, 1935 (including the subspecies *Paramesochra constricta orotavae* Noodt, 1958); and *Paramesochra major* Nicholls, 1939b. Unfortunately Kunz (1962) failed to fix the type, rendering the genus-group name *Kliopsyllus* unavailable. The genus has witnessed the addition of 31 species and 5 subspecies (Wells 2007; Kornev & Chertoprud 2008), was extensively reviewed by Kunz (1981), and was regarded as a senior subjective synonym of *Krishnapsyllus* Kunz, 1974 by Wells *et al.* (1975) (even though – as a *nomen nudum* – it could not have entered the synonymy of other generic names). The first authorities to make the generic name *Kliopsyllus* available are Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 248–249) who designated *Paramesochra holsatica* Klie, 1929 as the type species by original designation and provided an accompanying differential diagnosis (in Bulgarian). Since the provisions of ICZN Arts 13.1.1 and 13.3 are met, the generic name should be cited as *Kliopsyllus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988. However, as an available name the latter now formally becomes the junior subjective synonym of *Krishnapsyllus* Kunz, 1974 (type species by original designation: *Krishnapsyllus furcovaricatus* Kunz, 1974). None of these names can be adopted as the valid name for the genus they denote since both are also junior subjective synonyms of *Emertonia* Wilson, 1932 (type species by original designation: *Emertonia gracilis* Wilson, 1932).

Nicholls (1935: 385) listed *Emertonia* as a synonym of *Leptopsyllus* T. Scott, 1894b, while Kunz's (1938: 228) acceptance of the former genus was conditional, depending upon the accuracy of Wilson's (1932: 256) description of *E. gracilis*. In a personal communication to A. G. Nicholls (August 1937) C. B. Wilson wrote "Let me suggest that there are really three valid genera as follows, *Leptopsyllus* with the single species *typicus*, *Paramesochra* with the species *dubia*, *intermedia*, *herdmani*, *robertsoni*, (and) *Emertonia* with the species *gracilis*, *minor*, *constrictus* [*sic*], *holsatica*, *acutata*" (Nicholls 1945c: 100). Based on the different endopodal segmentation of the swimming legs, Nicholls (1945c: 103) accepted the genus as valid and included two more species, *Leptopsyllus coelebs* Monard, 1935a and *Paramesochra pygmaea* Nicholls, 1939b. His statement that "… *E. pygmaea* may be regarded as the genotype" has no nomenclatural validity even if Wilson (1932) had failed to fix the type species (ICZN Art. 67.5). Re-examination of Wilson's type material in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., led Lang (1948: 879) to rank *Emertonia* as a genus *incertae sedis* in the family Paramesochridae. Conversely, Krishnaswamy (1957: 115) followed Nicholls's (1945c) judgement and added three new species to the genus: *E. capensis* Krishnaswamy, 1957, *E. minuta* Krishnaswamy, 1957 and *E. pseudogracilis* Krishnaswamy, 1957. Both Lang (1965: 377) and Kunz (1981: 11–13) rejected this generic assignment and removed all three species to *Kliopsyllus*. Examination by the present author of the remaining syntypes of *E. gracilis* deposited in the Natural History Museum, London confirmed that this species conforms entirely with Kunz's (1962: 251; 1981: 11) and Apostolov and Marinov's (1988: 249) diagnoses of *Kliopsyllus*. Consequently, the senior synonym *Emertonia* is reinstated here as the valid name for the genus it denotes. Its constituent species and subspecies are as follows: *Paramesochra holsatica* Klie, 1929 = *Emertonia holsatica* (Klie, 1929) comb. nov.; *Emertonia gracilis* Wilson, 1932 [type]; *Leptopsyllus coelebs* Monard, 1935a = *E. coelebs* (Monard, 1935a) comb. nov.; *Leptopsyllus constrictus* Nicholls, 1935 = *E. constricta* (Nicholls, 1935) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra major* Nicholls, 1939b = *E. major* (Nicholls, 1939b) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra pygmaea* Nicholls, 1939b = *E. pygmaea* (Nicholls, 1939b) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra holsatica varians* Kunz, 1951 = *E. holsatica varians* (Kunz, 1951) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra longisetosa* Krishnaswamy, 1951 = *E. longisetosa* (Krishnaswamy, 1951); *Emertonia capensis* Krishnaswamy, 1957; *Emertonia minuta* Krishnaswamy, 1957; *Emertonia pseudogracilis* Krishnaswamy, 1957; *Paramesochra enalius* Krishnaswamy, 1957 = *E. enalia* (Krishnaswamy, 1957) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra constricta orotavae* Noodt, 1958 = *E. constricta orotavae* (Noodt, 1958) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra pontica* Şerban, 1959 = *E. pontica* (Şerban, 1959) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra perharidiensis* Wells, 1963 = *E. perharidiensis* (Wells, 1963) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra*

psammobionta Noodt, 1964 = *E. psammobionta* (Noodt, 1964) comb. nov.; *Paramesochra psammophila* Noodt, 1964 = *E. psammophila* (Noodt, 1964) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus idiotes* Wells, 1967 = *E. idiotes* (Wells, 1967) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus holsaticus longicaudatus* Galhano, 1970 = *E. holsatica longicaudata* (Galhano, 1970) comb. nov.; *Krishnapsyllus furcavaricatus* Kunz, 1974 = *E. furcavaricata* Kunz, 1974; *Kliopsyllus paraholsaticus* Mielke, 1975 = *E. paraholsatica* (Mielke, 1975) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus longifurcatus* Scheibel, 1975 = *E. longifurcata* (Scheibel, 1975) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus spiniger* Wells, Kunz & Rao, 1975 = *E. spiniger* (Wells, Kunz & Rao, 1975) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus masryi* Bodin, 1979 = *E. masryi* (Bodin, 1979) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus californicus* Kunz, 1981 = *E. californica* (Kunz, 1981) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus debilis* Kunz, 1981 = *E. debilis* (Kunz, 1981) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus insularis* Kunz, 1981 = *E. insularis* (Kunz, 1981) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus spiniger ornatus* Kunz, 1981 = *E. spiniger ornata* (Kunz, 1981) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus atlanticus* Kunz, 1983 = *E. atlantica* (Kunz, 1983) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus miguelensis* Kunz, 1983 = *E. miguelensis* (Kunz, 1983) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus constrictus pacificus* Mielke, 1984a = *E. constricta pacifica* (Mielke, 1984a) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus holsaticus listensis* Mielke, 1984b = *E. holsatica listensis* (Mielke, 1984b) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus panamensis* Mielke, 1984a = *E. panamensis* (Mielke, 1984a) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus regulexstans* Mielke, 1984b = *E. regulexstans* (Mielke, 1984b) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus similis* Mielke, 1984b = *E. similis* (Mielke, 1984b) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus unguiseta* Mielke, 1984b = *E. unguiseta* (Mielke, 1984b) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus acutifurcatus* Mielke, 1985 = *E. acutifurcata* (Mielke, 1985) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus chilensis* Mielke, 1985 = *E. chilensis* (Mielke, 1985) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus constrictus egypticus* Mitwally & Montagna, 2001 = *E. constricta egyptica* (Mitwally & Montagna, 2001) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus andeep* Veit-Köhler, 2004 = *E. andeep* (Veit-Köhler, 2004) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus diva* Veit-Köhler, 2005 = *E. diva* (Veit-Köhler, 2005) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus brevicaudatus* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008 = *E. brevicaudata* (Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus minor* Vasconcelos, Veit-Köhler, Drewes & Parreira dos Santos = *E. minor* (Vasconcelos, Veit-Köhler, Drewes & Parreira dos Santos) comb. nov.; *Kliopsyllus schminkei* Veit-Köhler & Drewes, 2009 = *E. schminkei* (Veit-Köhler & Drewes, 2009) comb. nov.

Scottopsyllus Kunz, 1962 (Family Paramesochridae)

Kunz (1962: 253) proposed the genus *Scottopsyllus* to accommodate three species, which originally had been placed in *Leptopsyllus* T. Scott, 1894b and were subsequently attributed to the *robertsoni*-group of the genus *Paramesochra* T. Scott, 1892 (Lang 1948: 872): *Leptopsyllus minor* Scott & Scott, 1895a; *L. robertsoni* Scott & Scott, 1895a, and *L. herdmani* Thompson & Scott, 1900. Since there is no trace of a type fixation in the original publication the genus-group name *Scottopsyllus* as proposed by Kunz (1962) remains unavailable (*nomen nudum*). Lang's (1944: 26) designation of *L. robertsoni* as type of the *robertsoni*-group of *Paramesochra* (strictly speaking the equivalent of *Scottopsyllus* in Kunz's (1962) sense) has no nomenclatural significance. The first valid type fixation is that by Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 251) who made the genus available by providing a generic diagnosis (in Bulgarian) that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon (ICZN Art. 13.1.1) and by fixing *Leptopsyllus minor* Scott & Scott, 1895a as the type species by original designation (ICZN Art. 13.3). Consequently the genus-group name should be cited as *Scottopsyllus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988.

Kunz (1981) divided *Scottopsyllus* in three subgenera: *Scottopsyllus*, *Intermedopsyllus* Kunz, 1962, and *Wellsopsyllus* Kunz, 1981. Apostolov and Marinov's (1988) type fixation for *Scottopsyllus* also applies to its nominotypical subgenus *Scottopsyllus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988 (ICZN Art. 67.1.1). Kunz (1981: 7) fixed *Paramesochra gigas* Wells, 1965a as the type of the subgenus *Wellsopsyllus* by original designation. *Intermedopsyllus* was originally proposed as a new genus (Kunz 1962: 252) for *Leptopsyllus intermedius* Scott & Scott, 1895b and *Paramesochra minuta* Nicholls, 1939b but since no mention of type fixation was made in either of Kunz's (1962, 1981) papers, the genus-group name has remained unavailable. The subgeneric name *Intermediopsyllus* subgen. nov. (corrected spelling!) is formally made available herein as an

intentionally new name (ICZN Art. 16.1) by fixing *Leptopsyllus intermedius* as the type (ICZN Art. 13.3) and by making bibliographic reference to Kunz's (1981: 14) diagnosis which differentiates the taxon from the other subgenera, *Wellsopsyllus* Kunz, 1981 and *Scottopsyllus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988 (ICZN Art. 13.1.2). The species described by Kunz (1992: 86) under the name *Scottopsyllus* (? *Intermedopsyllus*) *smirnovi* is considered *species incertae sedis* in this subgenus (*cf.* Wells 2007: 75).

The Principle of Priority requires that if a name in use for a taxon is found to be unavailable it must be replaced by the next oldest available name from among its synonyms, including the names of the contained taxa of the same group (ICZN Art. 23.3.5). Since *Scottopsyllus* Kunz, 1962 was found to be unavailable and has no potentially valid synonym (i.e. that contains the type species of the former genus), the name of the genus and nominotypical subgenus becomes *Wellsopsyllus* Kunz, 1981. The revised species composition of the genus *Wellsopsyllus* is summarized in Table 2.

Cladorostrata Shen & Tai, 1963 (Family Miraciidae)

Shen and Tai (1963: 419) established the genus *Cladorostrata* for two new species, *C. brevipoda* Shen & Tai, 1963 and *C. longipoda* Shen & Tai, 1963, but neither was fixed as the type species in the original publication and hence the name *Cladorostrata* Shen & Tai, 1963 is to be treated as a *nomen nudum*. The generic name remained unavailable until Tai and Song (1979: 185–186) (possibly inadvertently) fixed *C. brevipoda* Shen & Tai, 1963 as the type species by original designation in combination with providing a generic diagnosis (in Chinese), thereby satisfying the provisions of ICZN Arts 13.1.1 and 13.3. This original designation was also adopted by Shen (1984: 210). The generic name *Cladorostrata* should therefore be attributed to Tai and Song (1979) and the names of the original authors should be enclosed in parentheses in the changed combinations as *Cladorostrata brevipoda* (Shen & Tai, 1963) and *Cladorostrata longipoda* (Shen & Tai, 1963).

Scottolana Por, 1967 (Family Canuellidae)

Por (1967: 105) proposed the genus *Scottolana* to accommodate three species that had originally been placed in the genus *Sunaristes* Hesse, 1867: *Sunaristes inopinata* Thompson & Scott, 1903; *S. longipes* Thompson & Scott, 1903; and *S. bulbosus* Por, 1964a. He also considered *Canuella scotti* Sewell, 1940 and *Sunaristes curticaudata* Thompson & Scott, 1903 as potential candidate members of the genus. Subsequently, Coull (1972: 209) added *Canuella canadensis* Willey, 1923 and Wells (1976: 18) assigned *Canuella bulbifera* Chislenko, 1971 to *Scottolana* without making a firm recommendation for this placement. In a later review of the Canuellidae, Por (1984: 14) restricted the genus – which he puzzlingly cited as a 'new combination' – to just two species, *Scottolana longipes* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) and *S. uxoris* Por, 1983a, and maintained *Canuella scotti* as a candidate member for inclusion. He provisionally reassigned *Scottolana bulbosa* (Por, 1964a) to *Sunaristes*, proposed a new genus *Coullana* Por, 1984 for *S. canadensis* (Willey, 1923), and regarded the status of both *S. curticaudata* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) and *S. inopinata* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) as too problematic for further consideration. The genus currently includes 14 species (Mu & Huys 2004; Wells 2007).

Por (1967) did not designate a type species for the genus *Scottolana*, nor has any subsequent author done so. Apart from the fact that the lack of a formal type fixation made his genus-group name unavailable, it is also clear that his diagnosis of the genus did not satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1.1. Por's (1967: 105) definition of the genus ("… these species in which the first leg-bearing segment can be fused to the cephalothorax can be best characterized by the reduction of the armature of P IV while the other legs have still the usual armature of *Canuella*") is very uninformative, to the extent that no positive assignment of a species to this genus can be made, and no characters are given that can unequivocally differentiate the genus from other taxa in the Canuellidae. Mu and Huys (2004: 2) mentioned that an application (Case 3218) had been

submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, proposing the conservation of the generic name *Scottolana* Por, 1967 and the fixation of *Sunaristes bulbosus* Por, 1964a as type species. However, since the latter was selected on the erroneous ground that it had to be one of the originally included nominal species to be eligible for type fixation (ICZN Art. 69.2 is obviously not applicable to unavailable names; see also Art. 67.2.1), the application was subsequently withdrawn.

Given the artificial species composition of the genus *Scottolana*, an objective standard of reference for the application of the name is highly desirable, yet difficult to define (Mu & Huys 2004). In the interest of nomenclatural stability the generic name *Scottolana* (gender: feminine) is re-established here as intentionally new (ICZN Art. 16.1), taking the authorship and date of the present paper. *Scottolana geei* Mu & Huys, 2004 [= *Scottolana geei* (Mu & Huys, 2004) comb. nov.] is formally fixed as the type species (ICZN Art. 13.3), being representative of a core group of species referred to as the *longipes*-group (Mu & Huys 2004: 33). This group includes *S. longipes* (Thompson & Scott, 1903), *S. longipes* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) *sensu* Por (1964a), *S. longipes* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) *sensu* Wells (1967), *S. dissimilis* Fiers, 1982, *S. uxoris* Por, 1983a and *S. longipes* (Thompson Scott, 1903) *sensu* Wells and Rao (1987), and is characterized by at leat six apomorphies (Mu & Huys 2004: 33). In order to satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1 a generic diagnosis is given below:

Canuellidae. Leg 1-bearing somite not fused to cephalosome. Rostrum elongate. Urosome without distinct spinule rows; hyaline frills plain. Genital double-somite of female with subcuticular ribs laterally. Female genital field large; copulatory pores posteriorly displaced and covered by flaps with free lateral margins; gonopores covered by opercula with one seta. Anal somite with weakly developed operculum. Caudal rami usually sexually dimorphic.

Antennule haplocer in male. Antennary exopod 8- or 9-segmented, as long as endopod, setae plumose or pinnate; endopod distinctly or indistinctly 3-segmented. Mandibular exopod 3-segmented or (indistinctly) 4-segmented. Maxillule with 2 setae on coxal epipodite.

Legs 1–4 with 3-segmented rami. Coxae of legs 1–3 (and sometimes leg 4) with inner seta or spine. Leg 2 enp-1 with apophysis fitting into groove with bordering spinule rows on enp-2. Leg 4 endopod longer than exopod. Sometimes with sexual dimorphism on leg 3 enp-3 or leg 4 exopod. Setal formulae of swimming legs as follows:

	Exopod	Endopod
Leg 1	0.1.313	1.1.222
Leg 2	0.1.322	1.1.221
Leg 3	0.1.122	1.1.121
Leg 4	0.1.121	1.0.121

Leg 5 with 4 setae in both sexes. Male leg 6 large and complex; each produced into large spinous process bearing short naked seta on ventral surface; additional element arising from inner proximal part of P6, fused at base, very long. First abdominal somite of male with midventral spinulose ridge.

The genus *Scottolana* includes the following new combinations: *Sunaristes inopinata* Thompson & Scott, 1903 = *Scottolana inopinata* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) comb. nov.; *Sunaristes longipes* Thompson & Scott, 1903 = *Scottolana longipes* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) comb. nov.; *Canuella scotti* Sewell, 1940 = *Scottolana scotti* (Sewell, 1940) comb. nov.; *Sunaristes bulbosus* Por, 1964a = *Scottolana bulbosa* (Por, 1964a) comb. nov.; *Canuella brevifurca* Wells, 1967 = *Scottolana brevifurca* (Wells, 1967) comb. nov.; *Canuella bulbifera* Chislenko, 1971 = *Scottolana bulbifera* (Chislenko, 1971) comb. nov.; *Scottolana dissimilis* Fiers, 1982 = *S. dissimilis* (Fiers, 1982) comb. nov.; *Scottolana glabra* Fiers, 1982 = *S. glabra* (Fiers, 1982) comb. nov.; *Scottolana uxoris* Por, 1983a = *S. uxoris* (Por, 1983a) comb. nov.; *Scottolana antillensis* Fiers, 1984 = *S. antillensis* (Fiers, 1984) comb. nov.; *Scottolana oleosa* Wells & Rao, 1987 = *S. oleosa* (Wells & Rao, 1987)

comb. nov.; *Scottolana rostrata* Wells & Rao, 1987 = *S. rostrata* (Wells & Rao, 1987) comb. nov.; *Scottolana tumidiseta* Wells & Rao, 1987 = *S. tumidiseta* (Wells & Rao, 1987) comb. nov.; and *Scottolana geei* Mu & Huys, 2004 = *S. geei* (Mu & Huys, 2004) comb. nov. [type].

Psyllocamptus (*Langpsyllocamptus*) Kunz, 1975b (Family Ameiridae)

T. Scott (1899b: 254) proposed the genus *Psyllocamptus* for *Psyllocamptus fairliensis* T. Scott, 1899b which, according to Lang (1948: 826), is a junior subjective synonym of *Mesochra propinqua* T. Scott, 1896 = *Psyllocamptus propinquus* (T. Scott, 1896) (type by monotypy). Subsequent to the addition of five more species, Kunz (1975b: 188) divided the genus in the nominotypical subgenus *Psyllocamptus* and a new subgenus *Langpsyllocamptus*, to which he assigned *P. triarticulatus* Lang, 1965, *P. quinquespinosus* Coull, 1970 and two new species, *P. longisetosus* and *P. quadrospinosus*. The genus-group name *Langpsyllocamptus* Kunz, 1975b cannot be used as an available subgeneric name since no type was designated by Kunz (1975b). Neither Ceccherelli (1988) who provided a key to species, nor Gómez (2002b) who made a significant contribution to the systematics of the genus *Psyllocamptus*, made the subgenus *Langpsyllocamptus* available. Instead of re-introducing the latter name by satisfying the provisions of ICZN Arts 13.1, 13.3 and 16.1 it is opted here for abolishing Kunz's subgeneric division since it was based on a single character, i.e. the endopodal segmentation of leg 1. The subgenus *Langpsyllocamptus* is characterized solely by the plesiomorphic 3-segmented state of this character and consequently is likely to be a paraphyletic taxon. Gómez (2002b) recently added credence to this supposition by describing two new species, *P. bermudae* Gómez, 2002b and *P. totoramensis* Gómez, 2002b, which seem to link the two subgenera. Note that Bodin (1997) erroneously listed *P. fuegiensis* Pallares, 1982a under the subgenus *Langpsyllocamptus*; perhaps for this reason, it was also left out in Gómez's (2002b: 86) recent key to species of the subgenus *Psyllocamptus*.

Micropsammis Mielke, 1975 (Family Pseudotachidiidae)

Mielke (1975: 40) established this genus for two new species, *Micropsammis noodti* Mielke, 1975 and *M. secunda* Mielke, 1975 but neglected to fix a type species, rendering the generic name *Micropsammis* unavailable. Gee and Huys (1991: 1154) proposed a new genus *Telopsammis* for *M. secunda* and inadvertently made the generic name *Micropsammis* available by designating *M. noodti* as the type species (p. 1146) and by providing an amended generic diagnosis (p. 1145) (ICZN Arts 13.1.1 and 13.3). Huys *et al.* (1996), Willen (2000) and Boxshall and Halsey (2004) continued to credit Mielke (1975) with the authorship but based on the type fixation the genus should be cited as *Micropsammis* Gee & Huys, 1991 with the new combination, *Micropsammis noodti* (Mielke, 1975), as the type and only originally included species. Mielke (1997) argued against the recognition of the genus *Telopsammis* but his opinion appears to have gathered no support (Willen 2000; Boxshall & Halsey 2004; Wells 2007; Kornev & Chertoprud 2008). Five out of seven synapomorphies shared by *Telopsammis* and *Leptotachidia* Becker, 1974 [characters (2)–(5) and (7) identified by Gee and Huys (1991: 1153)] are also displayed by *Micropsammis galapagoensis* Mielke, 1997, and this suggests it cannot be maintained in *Micropsammis*. It is here tentatively removed to *Telopsammis* as *T. galapagoensis* (Mielke, 1997) comb. nov. A third species, *Telopsammis pelobionta*, was recently described by Kornev and Chertoprud (2008: 183).

Barbaracletodes Becker, 1979 (Family Cletodidae *incertae sedis*)

Becker (1979: 10) established *Barbaracletodes* in the Cletodidae to accommodate two new species, *B. barbara* Becker, 1979 and *B. carola* Becker, 1979, but did not designate a type species. The genus is here

expressly made available as *Barbaracletodes* gen. nov. (ICZN Art. 16.1) by fixing *B. barbara* as the type, consequently taking the authorship and publication date of the present paper, and by explicit reference to Becker's (1979: 10) original generic diagnosis (ICZN Arts 13.1.2 and 13.3) which serves to distinguish it from other harpacticoid genera. Although *B. barbara* is named in honour of a woman – Barbara Becker-Schüßler – the name of this species cannot be amended from *barbara* to *barbarae* (ICZN Art. 31.1.2—if a noun in the genitive case) since the Code (Art. 31.1) allows nouns in apposition as well as genitive constructions for specific names based on personal names. *Barbaracletodes barbara* and *B. carola* are clearly examples of the former. Although Recommendation 31A advises against using personal names in apposition, once such a name has been proposed it cannot be changed.

Por (1986a) considered *Barbaracletodes* a member of his Cletodidae *sensu stricto*. In their key to families Huys *et al.* (1996: 92) placed the genus in the Canthocamptidae, an assignment that was also adopted by Boxshall and Halsey (2004). Gee (1998) excluded *Barbaracletodes* from the Cletodidae but did not place it elsewhere. Since none of these authors gave a formal justification for their courses of action, Wells (2007) considered *Barbaracletodes* a *genus incertae sedis* in the Cletodidae.

Ameiropsyllus Bodin, 1979 (Family Ameiridae)

Bodin (1979: 334) established the new genus *Ameiropsyllus* to accommodate *Ameiropsis ariana* Monard, 1928 and a new species, *Ameiropsyllus monardi* Bodin, 1979, but unfortunately neglected to fix a type species, thus rendering the genus unavailable. Both included species are known from the female only but since Bodin's (1979) description is superior over Monard's (1928), *Ameiropsyllus monardi* is here fixed as the type of *Ameiropsyllus* gen. nov., which is expressly proposed as new under its original name (ICZN Art. 16.1), taking authorship and date of the present paper. The taxon can be differentiated from other genera in the Ameiridae by the characters outlined in Bodin's (1979: 334) diagnosis, hence satisfying the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1.2. The two species included are to be cited as new combinations, *Ameiropsyllus ariana* (Monard, 1928) comb. nov. and *A. monardi* (Bodin, 1979) comb. nov. In accordance with Wells (2007) [but see Lang (1965: 336) for a dissenting view], the variety described under the name *Ameira ariana* var. *alexandrina* Steuer, 1943 should remain *subspecies incertae sedis* in the genus *Ameiropsyllus*.

Chilaophonte Mielke, 1985 (Family Laophontidae)

This genus was proposed by Mielke (1985: 240) for two new species, *Chilaophonte concepcionensis* Mielke, 1985 and *C. maiquillahuensis* Mielke, 1985. Regrettably, the mandatory requirement of type fixation was not met by the author, which renders the genus-group name unavailable. It is here made available under its original name as *Chilaophonte* gen. nov. (ICZN Art. 16.1) with *C. maiquillahuensis* Mielke, 1985 as the newly fixed type species (ICZN Art. 13.3). The taxon can be differentiated from other genera in the family Laophontidae by explicit reference to Mielke's (1985: 240) original generic diagnosis (ICZN Art. 13.1.2). Both included species should be cited as new combinations: *Chilaophonte concepcionensis* (Mielke, 1985) comb. nov. and *C. maiquillahuensis* (Mielke, 1985) comb. nov.

Psammonitocrella Rouch, 1992 (Family Ameiridae)

Rouch (1992: 149) proposed *Psammonitocrella* for two new species, *P. boultoni* Rouch, 1992 and *P. longifurcata* Rouch, 1992. Although its taxonomic position has been the subject of debate (Martínez Arbizu & Moura 1994; Lee & Huys 2002; Wells 2007) the genus has until now been left without the mandatory type fixation and the generic name *Psammonitocrella* Rouch, 1992 is thus unavailable. In accordance with the provisions of ICZN for new names published after 1999 (Arts 13.1.2, 13.3 and 16.1) it is here made available

as *Psammonitocrella* gen. nov. by fixing *Psammonitocrella boultoni* Rouch, 1992 as the type species and by explicit reference to Rouch's (1992: 149) original designation which serves to differentiate the taxon from other ameirid genera. Consequently, the generic name takes the authorship and date of the present paper and both species should be cited as new combinations: *Psammonitocrella boultoni* (Rouch, 1992) comb. nov. and *P. longifurcata* (Rouch, 1992) comb. nov.

Tectacingulum Harris, 1994 (Family Porcellidiidae)

Harris (1994: 304) proposed the genus *Tectacingulum* to accommodate two new species *T. nigrum* Harris, 1994 and *T. tumidum* Harris, 1994. Huys *et al.* (1996) did not accept any of the new genera established by Harris (1994) and Harris and Robertson (1994) in the absence of a full phylogenetic analysis of the highly speciose genus *Porcellidium* Claus, 1860. Walker-Smith (2001) and Wells (2007) both reinstated *Tectacingulum* as a valid genus. Unfortunately, Harris (1994) did not fix a type species, and this oversight renders the genus-group name unavailable. *Tectacingulum* gen. nov. is here expressly made available as a new generic name (ICZN Art. 16.1) by fixing *T. tumidum* Harris, 1994 as the type species and by explicit reference to Harris's (1994: 304) diagnosis which suffices to differentiate the taxon from other genera in the Porcellidiidae (ICZN Arts 13.1.2 and 13.3). The genus takes the authorship and date of the present paper and includes the following new combinations: *Tectacingulum tumidum* (Harris, 1994) comb. nov. and *T. nigrum* (Harris, 1994) comb. nov.

It should be noted that both *Murramia* Harris, 1994 – established for the new species *M. bicincta* Harris, 1994 and *M. magna* Harris, 1994 – and *Acutiramus* Harris & Robertson, 1994 – established for *Porcellidium acuticaudatum* Thompson & Scott, 1903, *P. brevicaudatum* Thompson & Scott, 1903, *P. ovatum* Haller, 1879 *sensu* Geddes (1968b) (*incertae sedis*: *cf.* Wells 2007: 102), *Acutiramus quinquelineatus* Harris & Robertson, 1994 and *A. rufolineatus* Harris & Robertson, 1994 – are also unavailable for the same reason. Since these genera are now regarded as junior subjective synonyms of *Porcellidium* (Walker-Smith 2001) they are not dealt with here any further. Moreover, in his study of the chelicerae of the pterygotid eurypterids, Ruedemann (1935) established the subgenus *Acutiramus* (upgraded to generic level by Størmer (1974)). According to Tollerton (1997) the correct citation of the type species is *Pterygotus buffaloensis* Pohlman, 1881, by original designation = *Pterygotus cummingsi* Grote & Pitt, 1875. The eurypterid generic name *Acutiramus* Ruedemann, 1935 would have clear priority over the copepod generic name *Acutiramus* if a future worker adopts the latter name and – intentionally or accidentally – makes it available under a different authorship and date.

Stygonitocrella (*Fiersiella*) Suárez-Morales & Iliffe, 2005 (Family Ameiridae)

Reid *et al.* (2003) pointed out that the genus-group name *Stygonitocrella* Petkovski, 1976 was unavailable since no type had been designated. In the interest of preserving prevailing usage they re-established the genus by fixing *Nitocrella montana* Noodt, 1965 as the type species and by presenting an updated generic diagnosis (ICZN Arts 13.1.1, 13.3 and 16.1). Suárez-Morales and Iliffe (2005) continued to attribute authorship to Petkovski (1976), and proposed a subdivision of the genus in two new subgenera, *Eustygonitocrella* Suárez-Morales & Iliffe, 2005 and *Fiersiella* Suárez-Morales & Iliffe, 2005. As pointed out by Wells (2007: 89), since the subgenus *Eustygonitocrella* contains the type species of the genus, *Stygonitocrella montana* (Noodt, 1965), it must be replaced by the nominotypical subgenus and carry the name, author and date of the genus (ICZN Art. 44.1), i.e. *Stygonitocrella* (*Stygonitocrella*) Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003. Moreover, the subgeneric name *Eustygonitocrella* does satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1.1 (it is accompanied by a differential diagnosis) but not those of Art. 13.3 (type fixation was not rigidly construed) and hence is permanently unavailable. Suárez-Morales and Iliffe's (2005: 217) statement in the etymology section that "… the subgenus was named using the Greek prefix ''eu'' meaning ''the original'', to denote the inclusion, in this group, of the

type species of the genus *Stygonitocrella* (*S. montana*), designated by Reid *et al.* (2003)" does not qualify as a type fixation (ICZN Art. 67.5).

The status of the second subgenus, *Fiersiella*, is also problematic. Suárez-Morales and Iliffe (2005: 224) designated *Nitocrella dubia* Chappuis, 1937 as "… the representative species of the subgenus…". However, type designation must be rigidly construed (ICZN Art. 67.5) preferably by using the term "type species" or a strictly equivalent term in another language (espèce-type, Typusart, specie tipo, etc.) (ICZN Recommendation 67A) to avoid ambiguity. According to these provisions Suárez-Morales and Iliffe's (2005) designation cannot be considered valid and renders the genus-group name *Fiersiella* unavailable. It is here re-established as *Fiersiella* subgen. nov. by the explicit fixation of *Stygonitocrella sequoyahi* Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003 as the type species, taking the authorship and date of the present paper. *Stygonitocrella sequoyahi* is by far the most accurately described species in the subgenus and a much better candidate for the name-bearing type than *Nitocrella dubia* (the oldest species in the subgenus). The subgenus *Fiersiella* can be differentiated by the characters listed in the original diagnosis given by Suárez-Morales and Iliffe (2005: 223) (ICZN Art. 13.1.1). According to these authors the subgenus includes *Nitocrella dubia* Chappuis, 1937 = *Stygonitocrella* (*Fiersiella*) *dubia* (Chappuis, 1937), *N. karamani* Petkovski, 1959 = *S.* (*F.*) *karamani* (Petkovski, 1959), *N. ljovuschkini* Borutzky, 1967 = *S.* (*F.*) *ljovuschkini* (Borutzky, 1967), *N. colchica* Borutzky & Mikhailova-Neikova, 1970 = *S.* (*F.*) *colchica* (Borutzky & Mikhailova-Neikova, 1970), *Stygonitocrella petkovskii* Pesce, 1985a = *S.* (*F.*) *petkovskii* (Pesce, 1985a) and *S.* (*F.*) *sequoyahi* Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003. Wells (2007: 37–38) inadvertently assigned these species to the subgenus *Stygonitocrella* and *vice versa*.

Pilocamptus Wells, 2007

Chappuis (1929a: 43–45) fixed the types for *Bryocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a (i.e. *Canthocamptus minutus* Claus, 1863) and *Echinocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a (i.e. *Canthocamptus echinatus* Mrázek, 1893) (and thus for their respective nominotypical subgenera, ICZN Art. 67.1.1) but not for the new subgenus *Arcticocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a in the former or the new subgenus *Limocamptus* Chappuis, 1929a in the latter. Borutzky [1952: 212; 1964 (translation): 193] subsequently fixed *Cyclopsine alpestris* Vogt, 1845 as the type of *Arcticocamptus*.

Chappuis (1929a: 45) included the following species in the subgenus *Echinocamptus* (*Echinocamptus*): *Canthocamptus echinatus* Mrázek, 1893; *C. pilosus* Douwe, 1910; *C. schroederi* Douwe, 1915; *C. georgevitchi* Chappuis, 1924b; and *C. kamerunensis* Kiefer, 1928. In the subgenus *Echinocamptus* (*Limocamptus*) he included *Canthocamptus echinatus* var. *luenensis* Schmeil, 1894; *C. hiemalis* Pearse, 1905; *C. hoferi* Douwe, 1908; *C. praegeri* Scourfield, 1912; *C. dacicus* Chappuis, 1924a; *C. calvus* Brehm, 1927; and *C. horai* Chappuis, 1928a. Lang (1944: 28) re-assigned the subgenus *Limocamptus* to *Bryocamptus* and explicitly designated *Canthocamptus echinatus* Mrázek, 1893 (the type species of *Echinocamptus*) as the type of *Bryocamptus* (*Limocamptus*) while maintaining *Echinocamptus* as a valid genus (note that this taxon became hereby an "orphaned" grouping). This type fixation is invalid since *C. echinatus* was not originally included in the subgenus and consequently is not eligible to be fixed as the type species (ICZN Art. 67.2). The next author to fix a type species for the genus-group name *Limocamptus* is Borutzky [1952: 234; 1964 (translation): 214] who maintained Chappuis's (1929a) subgeneric division of *Echinocamptus* and validly designated *Canthocamptus echinatus* var. *luenensis* Schmeil, 1894 as the type of *Echinocamptus* (*Limocamptus*). However, Lang (1948: 1102) claimed that *Echinocamptus* (*L.*) *luenensis* (Schmeil, 1894) was nothing more than a variety of *Echinocamptus* (*E.*) *echinatus* and that both forms certainly did not belong to separate subgenera. Except for Borutzky (1952, 1964) this synonymy was widely adopted in the freshwater copepod literature (*e.g.* Dussart & Defaye 1990) and effectively rendered both genus-group names *Echinocamptus* and *Limocamptus* objective synonyms of one another (ICZN Art. 61.3.2). Since they were established simultaneously, but proposed at different ranks, in the genus group, the name proposed at higher rank *(Echinocamptus*) takes precedence (ICZN Art. 24.1).

Since Lang (1944, 1948) had removed *Canthocamptus echinatus* (the type of *Echinocamptus*) and all species placed in *Echinocamptus* (*Limocamptus*) to a taxon of subgeneric rank in *Bryocamptus*, the valid name of this subgenus is *Bryocamptus* (*Echinocamptus*) and not *Bryocamptus* (*Limocamptus*) as generally accepted (*e.g.* Dussart & Defaye 1990; Wells 2007). The subgenus includes the following species: *Bryocamptus* (*Echinocamptus*) *echinatus* (Mrázek, 1893); *B.* (*E.*) *hiemalis* (Pearse, 1905) [and its subspecies *hiemalis hiemalis* (Pearse, 1905); *h. verestschagini* (Borutzky, 1931d); *h. brevifurcatus* Coker, 1934; *h. yunnanensis* (Borutzky, 1952); *h. elongatus* (Shen & Tai, 1964a); and *h. yetii* Löffler, 1968]; *B.* (*E.*) *hoferi* (Douwe, 1908); *B.* (*E.*) *praegeri* (Scourfield, 1912); *B.* (*E.*) *dacicus* (Chappuis, 1924a); *B.* (*E.*) *douwei* (Willey, 1925a); *B.* (*E.*) *nivalis* (Willey, 1925b); *B.* (*E.*) *calvus* (Brehm, 1927); *B.* (*E.*) *horai* (Chappuis, 1928a); *B.* (*E.*) *morrisoni* (Chappuis, 1929c) [and its subspecies *morrisoni morrisoni* (Chappuis, 1929c) and *m. elegans* (Chappuis, 1929c)]; *B.* (*E.*) *smirnovi* (Borutzky, 1931d); *B.* (*E.*) *parvus* (Borutzky, 1931d); *B.* (*E.*) *viduus* Kiefer, 1952; *B.* (*E.*) *hostensis* (Borutzky, 1972); *B.* (*E.*) *pacificus* Ishida, 1992; and *B.* (*E.*) *lacustris* Wells, 2007.

As pointed out only recently by Wells (2007: 93), Lang's (1944, 1948) removal of the type of *Echinocamptus* to the genus *Bryocamptus* left the remaining *Echinocamptus* species assembled in an orphaned taxon which requires a new generic name. Wells (2007: 93) formally proposed the name "*Pilocamptus* n. gen." and fixed *Canthocamptus pilosus* Douwe, 1910 as the type species. However, according to ICZN Art. 13.1 this name is unavailable since its proposal was not accompanied by a description or definition that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon, or a bibliographic reference to such a published statement. The generic name *Pilocamptus* gen. nov. is here re-instated as intentionally new, taking the authorship and date of the present paper. The taxon it denotes can be differentiated from other genera in the family Canthocamptidae by the diagnosis given by Lang (1948: 1113) for the genus *Echinocamptus*. The genus includes the following species: *Canthocamptus pilosus* Douwe, 1910 = *Pilocamptus pilosus* (Douwe, 1910) [type species by original designation]; *C. schröderi* Douwe, 1915 = *P. schroederi* (Douwe, 1915) comb. nov.; *C. Georgevitchi* Chappuis, 1924b = *P. georgevitchi* (Chappuis, 1924b) comb. nov.; *C. kamerunensis kamerunensis* Kiefer, 1928 = *P. kamerunensis kamerunensis* (Kiefer, 1928) comb. nov.; *Echinocamptus* (*Echinocamptus*) *kamerunensis villosus* Chappuis, 1932 = *P. kamerunensis villosus* (Chappuis, 1933a) comb. nov.; *E.* (*E.*) *africanus* Chappuis, 1933a = *P. africanus* (Chappuis, 1933a) comb. nov.; *E.* (*E.*) *Alluaudi* Chappuis, 1933a = *P. alluaudi* (Chappuis, 1933a) comb. nov.; *E.* (*E.*) *trichotus* Chappuis, 1933a = *P. trichotus* (Chappuis, 1933a) comb. nov.; *Echinocamptus Jeanneli* Chappuis, 1936 = *P. jeanneli* (Chappuis, 1936) comb. nov.; *E. monticola* Chappuis, 1936 = *P. monticola* (Chappuis, 1936) comb. nov.; *E. verrucosus* Chappuis, 1936 = *P. verrucosus* (Chappuis, 1936) comb. nov., *E.* (*s. str.*) *vulgaris* Chappuis, 1936 = *P. vulgaris* (Chappuis, 1936) comb. nov.; *E. Pauliani* Chappuis, 1956 = *P. pauliani* (Chappuis, 1956) comb. nov.; *E. monodi* Dussart, 1974 = *P. monodi* (Dussart, 1974) comb. nov.; and *E. hypophyllus* Defaye & Heymer, 1996 = *P. hypophyllus* (Defaye & Heymer, 1996) comb. nov.

Junior subjective synonyms

Idomene Philippi, 1843 (Family Pseudotachidiidae)

Philippi (1843: 64) proposed this genus for a new species *Idomene forficata* based on a single individual. The original description is fragmentary and insufficient for unequivocal identification, hence most authors have invariably referred to Sars's (1906a: 134) detailed redescription and used his diagnosis of the genus as the major standard of reference for adding subsequent species, either newly described or reassigned from other genera regarded as junior synonyms of *Idomene*. This shift in attention had the unfortunate consequence that noone either scrutinized the real identity of Philippi's (1843) type species or confirmed its conspecificity with what Sars (1906a) had identified as *I. forficata*. In spite of their poor quality, Philippi's (1843) illustrations provide sufficiently compelling evidence that *I. forficata* is not a harpacticoid but rather a poecilostome cyclopoid. The 7-segmented antennule with four setae on the basal segment, the 3-segmented antennary

endopod, the mandibular gnathobase with distinct blades (his Fig. 4f, labelled "ein Kaufuss?"), and the laterally located, uniramous fifth legs (with 2 outer margin spines, 1 apical seta and 1 inner spine) not only unequivocally exclude *I. forficata* from the oligoarthran Harpacticoida but also identify it as a member of the family Clausidiidae in the Cyclopoida. The armature pattern and shape of the maxilliped is another line of evidence supporting such assignment. It is conceivable that *Idomene* Philippi, 1843 is the senior synonym of either *Hemicyclops* Boeck, 1873 or *Hersiliodes* Canu, 1888. It is here considered a *genus incertae sedis* in the Clausidiidae. Since Philippi's type material no longer exists a neotype can unfortunaly not be designated.

Three available harpacticoid genus-group names have entered into the synonymy of *Idomene* (Lang 1934: 28; 1936c: 14): *Xouthous* Thomson, 1883 (type: *Xouthous novaezealandiae* Thomson, 1883), *Megarthrum* Norman & Scott, 1906 (type: *Dactylopusia purpurocincta* Norman & Scott, 1905) and *Idomenella* T. Scott, 1906a (type: *Dactylopus coronatus* T. Scott, 1894b). *Xouthous*, being the oldest available name, is here proposed as the valid name for *Idomene* Philippi, 1843 *sensu* Sars (1906a).

In addition to the type, the following species should be referred to the genus *Xouthous*: *Dactylopus coronatus* T. Scott, 1894b = *Xouthous coronatus* (T. Scott, 1894b) comb. nov.; *Dactylopus pectinatus* Scott & Scott, 1898 = *Xouthous pectinatus* (Scott & Scott, 1898) comb. nov.; *Dactylopus antarcticus* Giesbrecht, 1902 = *Xouthous antarcticus* (Giesbrecht, 1902) comb. nov.; *Dactylophusia laticaudata* Thompson & Scott, 1903 = *Xouthous laticaudatus* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) comb. nov.; *Dactylopusia purpurocincta* Norman & Scott, 1905 = *Xouthous purpurocinctus* (Norman & Scott, 1905) comb. nov.; *Idomene pusilla* Brady, 1910 = *Xouthous pusillus* (Brady, 1910) comb. nov.; *Megarthrum simulans* Brady, 1910 = *Xouthous simulans* (Brady, 1910) comb. nov.; *Idomene borealis* Sars, 1911a = *Xouthous borealis* (Sars, 1911a) comb. nov.; *Dactylopusia ferrieri* T. Scott, 1912 = *Xouthous ferrieri* (T. Scott, 1912) comb. nov.; *Idomene intermedia* Lang, 1934 = *Xouthous intermedius* (Lang, 1934) comb. nov.; *Xouthous maldiviæ* Sewell, 1940 = *Xouthous maldiviae* Sewell, 1940; *Idomene scotti* Lang, 1948 = *Xouthous scotti* (Lang, 1948) comb. nov.; *Idomene parasimulans* Médioni & Soyer, 1968 = *Xouthous parasimulans* (Médioni & Soyer, 1968) comb. nov.; and *Idomene cookensi* Pallares, 1975b = *Xouthous cookensis* (Pallares, 1975b) comb. nov. [incorrect original spelling corrected by Wells (2007: 85)]. Since Philippi's (1843) text and figures do not bear any relationship to *Idomene forficata sensu* Sars (1906a) a new name is required for the latter for which I propose, in the absence of any available junior synonyms, *Xouthous sarsi* sp. nov. The new species can be differentiated from its congeners by the specific characters given in Sars's (1906a: 134–135, Plate LXXXII) description (ICZN Art. 13.1.2).

Following Wells (2007) the genus should also include *Idomene australis* Brady, 1910 and *Idomene antarctica* (Giesbrecht, 1902) *sensu* Dahms and Schminke (1992) (both being *species inquirendae*) as well as *Dactylophusia aemula* Thompson & Scott, 1903 and *Idomene kabylica* Monard, 1936 (both being *species incertae sedis*).

Alteutha Baird, 1846b (Family Peltidiidae)

Goodsir (1845) established the genus *Sterope* Goodsir, 1845 for three new species, *S. ovalis*, *S. armatus* and *S. interruptus*, and created another genus, *Carrillus* Goodsir, 1845, for the type and only species *C. oblongus* Goodsir, 1845. Boeck (1865: 272) synonymized *Carillus* [subsequent emendation of *Carrillus* Goodsir, 1845 by Vosmaer (1885: 218)] with *Alteutha* Baird, 1846b (type species: *Cyclops depressus* Baird, 1837). Similarly, Claus (1889: 6) regarded *Sterope* also as a synonym of *Alteutha*. Both *A. oblonga* (Goodsir, 1845) and *A. interrupta* (Goodsir, 1845) are now considered valid species while *S. ovalis* and *S. armatus* are treated as *species incertae sedis* in *Alteutha* (Wells 2007: 77). However, both *Sterope* and *Carillus* are senior subjective synonyms of *Alteutha*. Although the publication date is usually quoted as 1845 (Lang 1948; Wells 2007), in reality Baird's (1846b: 155) diagnosis was not published until June 1846 while Goodsir's genera were published in November 1845 and hence, in accordance with the Principle of Priority, take precedence over *Alteutha*. In the interest of nomenclatural stability, prevailing usage can be maintained since both senior

synonyms have not been used as valid names since 1899 (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.1) and *Alteutha* has been used as a valid name in at least 25 works, published by at least 10 authors in the last 50 years (ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2) [*e.g.* Por 1960a; Wiborg 1964; Lang 1965; Pallares 1968a; Fives 1969; Apostolov 1973; Gharagozlou-Van Ginneken 1976; Wells 1976, 2007; Hicks 1977, 1982, 1986a; Coffin 1981; McClelland 1982; Apostolov & Marinov 1988; Dahms 1992, 1993a; Song & Chang 1995; Huys *et al.* 1996; Bodin 1997; Mitwally & Montagna 2001; Apostolov & Pandourski 2002; Duggan *et al.* 2006; Kane 2007; Michels 2007; Veit-Köhler & Fuentes 2007a, 2007b]. In accordance with ICZN Art. 23.9.2 the junior synonym *Alteutha* Baird, 1846b is considered the valid name (*nomen protectum*) which has precedence over the older names *Sterope* Goodsir, 1845 and *Carillus* Goodsir, 1845 (*nomina oblita*). Since this is a case of subjective synonymy, whenever *Sterope* and/or *Carillus* are not regarded as synonyms of *Alteutha*, the older synonyms may be used as valid names (ICZN Art. 23.9.2).

It should also be noted that Dana (1854: 1179) proposed the subfamily Steropinae for the genera *Zaus* Goodsir, 1845 and *Sterope* (type genus) (he is less explicit about the inclusion of *Porcellidium* Claus, 1860). This family-group name is a senior subjective synonym of the name Peltidiidae (type genus *Peltidium* Philippi, 1839) which is generally attributed to Sars (1904b) (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Seifried 2003; Boxshall & Halsey 2004). Wells (2007: 101) recently pointed out that the authorship and date of the name lies with Claus (1860: 5) who first published it in vernacular format as "Familie der Peltidien" and subsequently latinized it – as Peltididae or Peltidinae – in his later work (Claus 1862: 89; 1863: 92, 137; 1891: 429). However, in none of these contributions did Claus make the name Peltidiidae available since a family-group name when first published must be formed from the stem of an available generic name then used as valid in the new family-group taxon; the use of the stem alone in forming the name is only accepted as evidence that the author used the generic name as valid in the new family-group taxon if there is no evidence to the contrary (ICZN Art. 11.7.1.1). Claus (1860, 1862, 1863, 1891) did not include *Peltidium* as a valid genus in his family-group name but regarded it a possible synonym of *Oniscidium* Claus, 1860 (one of the five genera included, the others being *Alteutha*, *Porcellidium*, *Zaus* and *Eupelte* Claus, 1860). The first author to make the name Peltidiidae available is Boeck (1873: 58) who proposed the subfamily Peltidinae in the family Harpactidae, accommodating the genera *Peltidium* (including its junior synonym *Oniscidium*), *Scutellidium* Claus, 1866 and *Aspediscus* [*sic*] Norman, 1869.

Since the name Steropinae has not been used as a valid name after 1899 and the conditions of ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2 are met (Peltidiidae is cited in *e.g.* Lang 1965; Geddes 1968b; Wells 1970, 1976, 2007; Hicks 1977, 1982, 1986a; Humes 1981b, 1984; Apostolov & Marinov 1988; Dahms 1992, 1993a; Huys *et al.* 1996; Bodin 1997; Mitwally & Montagna 2001; Seifried 2003, 2004; Boxshall & Halsey 2004; Varela 2005; Suárez-Morales *et al.* 2006; Veit-Köhler & Fuentes 2007a–b; Gheerardyn *et al.* 2008; Ivanenko *et al.* 2008), the junior synonym Peltidiidae is considered the valid name (*nomen protectum*) which has precedence over the older name Steropinae (*nomen oblitum*).

Family Tisbidae Stebbing, 1910

Philippi (1843: 58) proposed the genus *Idya* Philippi, 1843 (type species by monotypy: *Idya barbigera* Philippi, 1843) while Lilljeborg (1853: 191) created the generic name *Tisbe* for *Cyclops furcatus* Baird, 1837 (type species by monotypy). Boeck (1865: 257) considered both names synonyms of each other. Sars (1905b: 89) suspected that *I. barbigera* was conspecific with *C. furcatus*, a notion that was confirmed by Lang (1948: 369) who considered the former a junior subjective synonym of the latter, effectively rendering *Idya* and *Tisbe* objective synonyms (ICZN Art. 61.3.3). Sars (1909c: 21), suggested a slight alteration of the name *Idya* to *Idyæa* (an incorrect original spelling of *Idyaea*) to avoid the homonymy with *Idya* Fréminville, 1809 (Ctenophora), however, Norman and Scott (1906: 183) had already reinstated the junior synonym *Tisbe*.

The family-group name Idyinae, proposed by Brady (1880a: 170) and upgraded to family level by Sars (1904b: 78), is invalid because it was based on the generic name *Idya* Philippi, 1843, which is a junior

homonym of the ctenophoran genus *Idya* Fréminville, 1809 (ICZN Art. 39). Stebbing (1910: 544), referring to the family name Idyidae, stated "The necessity for a change in the family name will be seen from the references for the leading genus" and proposed the family-group name Tisbidae (type genus *Tisbe* Lilljeborg, 1853) as an alternative. Although Stebbing (1910) did not give a description or definition, the name "Tisbidae" satisfies all criteria required for availability (ICZN Art. 12.2.4) since it was published before 1931 and based on the then (and still) valid generic name *Tisbe*.

Claus (1862: 89; 1863: 137) proposed the family name "Peltididae" to accommodate the genera *Alteutha*, *Eupelte*, *Oniscidium*, *Porcellidium* and *Zaus* and subsequently (Claus 1866: 20) added the new genus *Scutellidium* Claus, 1866 (type by monotypy: *S. tisboides* Claus, 1866) to it. Although Claus did not make the name "Peltididae" available in any of these publications (see above under *Alteutha*) his subsequent subdivision of the family deserves attention. Claus (1889: 3) divided the "Peltididae" into two subordinate taxa of subfamilial rank: in the Peltidinae he included *Alteutha*, *Eupelte* and *Oniscidium*, while *Porcellidium*, *Scutellidium* and *Zaus* were placed in the Scutellidinae (incorrect original spelling of Scutellidiinae). The latter subfamily which takes the authorship and date of Claus (1889) is an available name since it is based on the then (and still) valid generic name *Scutellidium* (ICZN Art. 12.2.4). In addition, Scutellidiinae Claus, 1889 is a senior subjective synonym of Tisbidae Stebbing, 1910. However, the senior synonym has not been used as a valid name after 1899 and the junior synonym has been widely used in the last 50 years by a large number of authors (*e.g.* Avdeev 1983, 1986; Becker & Schriever 1979; Bodin 1976, 1997; Boxshall 1979; Bresciani 1970; Bresciani & Lützen 1994; Coull 1973b; Dahms 1993b; Dahms & Dieckmann 1987; Gee & Fleeger 1986; Gómez *et al.* 2004; Hicks 1971; Humes & Ho 1969b; Humes & Voight 1997; Huys 1996b; Lang 1965; Lee & Huys 1999c; López-González *et al.* 2000; Puello Cruz *et al.* 2004; Vervoort 1964; Volkmann-Rocco 1971; Wells 1976, 2007). Since the provisions of ICZN Art. 23.9 are met, the name Tisbidae Stebbing, 1910 must be considered the valid name (*nomen protectum*) which has precedence over the older name Scutellidiinae Claus, 1889 (*nomen oblitum*). Being a case of subjective synonymy, whenever the latter is not regarded as a synonym of the former, Scutellidiinae may be used as valid (ICZN Art. 23.9.2).

Based solely on the respective publication dates, Sars's (1910) family-group name "Idyaeidae" (taking the stem of *Idyaea* Sars, 1909) mentioned in the heading of Supplement Plate 10 (*Idyaea tenella*) (Natural History Museum copy date stamped 20 July 1910) is potentially a senior objective synonym of the family name Tisbidae Stebbing, 1910 (published on 15 December 1910). Since the provisions of ICZN Art. 23.9 are met the same reversal of precedence applies as for the name Scutellidiinae (see above); the name Tisbidae Stebbing, 1910 must be considered the valid name (*nomen protectum*) which has precedence over the older name Idyaeidae Sars, 1910 (*nomen oblitum*).

Subfamily Cerviniopsinae Brotskaya, 1963

Brotskaya (1963: 793) proposed the new subfamily Cerviniopsinae in the Cerviniidae (now Aegisthidae), accommodating the genera *Herdmania* Thompson, 1893 [a senior objective synonym of *Hemicervinia* Lang, 1935 according to Por (1964a)]; *Pontostratiotes* Brady, 1883; *Cerviniopsis* Sars, 1903 (type); *Pseudocervinia* Brotskaya, 1963 [a junior subjective synonym of *Cervinia* Norman in Brady, 1878 according to Seifried (2003)]; and *Herdmaniopsis* Brotskaya, 1963. It should be noted that the stem of *–opsis* in *Cerviniopsis* is *–opse-*, thus the correct name should have been Cerviniopseinae and Cerviniopsinae is to be considered an incorrect original spelling. According to Seifried and Schminke (2003: 32) members of the Aegisthinae are probably nested within the Cerviniopseinae, rendering the latter subfamily paraphyletic. However, pending a phylogenetic analysis at species level they maintained the subfamilial subdivision of the Aegisthidae. Wells (2007: 17) likewise continued to recognize the Cerviniopseinae as a valid subfamily, accommodating *Cerviniopsis*, *Pontostratiotes*, *Hemicervinia*, *Herdmaniopsis*, *Ameliotes* Por, 1969, *Stratiopontotes* Por, 1969 and *Tonpostratiotes* Itô, 1982.

A. Scott (1909: 232) proposed the family-group name Pontostratiotidae and stated that "… the type of this family is *Pontostratiotes abyssicola* Brady, 1883". This species was fixed as the type of *Pontostratiotes* by monotypy (Brady 1883: 105). Since objectivity provided by typification is continuous through the hierarchy of names, extending in ascending order from the species group to the family group (ICZN Art. 61.1.2), the family-group name Pontostrationinae A. Scott, 1909 (type genus *Pontostratiotes*) takes priority over Cerviniopseinae Brotskaya, 1963.

Namakosiramia Ho & Perkins, 1977 (Family Laophontidae)

Ho and Perkins (1977: 368) proposed the genus *Namakosiramia* Ho & Perkins, 1977 for a new species *N. californiensis* Ho & Perkins, 1977 (type by original designation) and established the family Namakosiramiidae in the order Siphonostomatoida to accommodate it. Huys (1988a: 1520, 1522) placed the family in the order Harpacticoida and relegated it to a junior subjective synonym of the family Laophontidae T. Scott, 1905a. Kim (1991: 429) added a second species, *N. koreensis* Kim, 1991, to the genus.

Brady (1918: 34), in a brief supplementary note to his report on the Copepoda collected during the Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–1914, proposed the genus *Microchelonia* for a single species, *M. glacialis* Brady, 1918 (type by monotypy). The genus was not mentioned in Lang's (1948) monograph and does not feature in the *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (Neave 2005). It was listed as a *genus inquirendum* by Boxshall and Halsey (2004: 844) but without ordinal or familial assignment. Although Brady (1918: 34) stated that *M. glacialis* may "…form the type of an entirely new division of the Copepoda…", the illustration of the first leg (labelled as the "anterior antenna"; Plate 15, Fig. 4) indicates that *Microchelonia* is a member of the harpacticoid family Laophontidae. The general dorso-ventrally depressed habitus, the shape of the P1 endopod (and claw), the powerful P2 (shown in the habitus drawings; Plate 15, Figs 1–2), the reduced P2–P3 (labelled as "posterior antenna"; Plate 15, Fig. 5) and P5 (labelled as "maxilliped"; Plate 15, Fig. 6), and the short caudal rami bearing one long principal seta unequivocally identify *M. glacialis* as a member of the genus *Namakosiramia* which should consequently sink as a junior objective synonym of *Microchelonia* Brady, 1918. The genus contains three species: *M. glacialis*, *M. californiensis* (Ho & Perkins, 1977) comb. nov. and *M. koreensis* (Kim, 1991) comb. nov.

Family Huntemanniidae Por, 1986a

Por's (1986a) review of the Cletodidae, including the proposal of four new families and the reassignment of some species to the Canthocamptidae, has not gained universal acceptance and needs further testing (Wells 2007). In the meantime, his family-group names cannot be ignored as they were accompanied by diagnoses and are to be used as valid names according to ICZN Art. 13.2 until future revisionary work proves otherwise. As part of his review, Por (1986a: 421) established the family Huntemanniidae for the genera *Nannopus* Brady, 1880a, *Huntemannia* Poppe, 1884 [type], *Pontopolites* T. Scott, 1894b, *Metahuntemannia* Smirnov, 1946, *Beckeria* Por, 1986b and possibly *Pseudocletodes* Scott & Scott, 1893b. Except for Lang (1948: 1248), it has escaped most authors' attention that Brady (1880a: 100) had already established a new subfamily Nannopinae (incorrect original spelling Nannopinæ) within the Harpacticidae for *Nannopus* Brady, 1880a (type genus) and *Platychelipus* Brady, 1880a (now placed in the Laophontidae). According to the Principle of Coordination applied to family-group names (ICZN Art. 36.1) Brady (1880a) is deemed also to have simultaneously established the coordinate family name Nannopidae (here corrected to Nannopodidae since the second part of the generic name *Nannopus* is based on the Greek stem *πους*, meaning foot) which takes the same authorship and date. Since the family-group name Huntemanniidae was used by Por (1986a) to include the generic name *Nannopus*, it must sink as a junior synonym of Nannopodinae Brady, 1880a. The Principle of Priority requires that the latter be reinstated as the valid name with change of rank to family (ICZN Art.

23.1). The family name Nannopodidae is equivalent to Por's (1986a) Huntemanniidae (evidently only if *Nannopus* and *Huntemannia* are considered to be confamilial) with the exception that (1) Dahms and Pottek (1992) have relegated *Beckeria* to a junior subjective syonym of *Metahuntemannia*; (2) three genera have been added since: *Rosacletodes* Wells, 1985 [= *Echinocletodes* Pallares, 1982a *nec* Lang (1936b); *cf.* Huys *et al.* (1996: 75)], *Laophontisochra* George, 2002 and *Acuticoxa* (*cf.* Huys & Kihara 2009), and (3) both *Metahuntemannia* and *Dahmsopottekina* Özdikmen, 2009 [= *Talpina* Dahms & Pottek, 1992 *nec* Hagenow (1840); see above] were assigned to the subfamily Hemimesochrinae in the Canthocamptidae (Huys & Kihara 2009).

Orphaned taxonomic groupings

The application of each genus-group name is determined by reference to the type species of the nominal taxon that it denotes (ICZN Art. 42.3). Removal of the type species – but not of the remaining species included in a genus – creates orphaned taxonomic groupings which require an existing (previously invalid) or new substitute generic name. In addition to the *Echinocamptus* case explained above (see under *Pilocamptus*) another four cases of orphaned taxa have remained unnoticed in harpacticoid systematics.

Amphiascus Sars, 1905a (Family Miraciidae)

Sars (1905a: 380) proposed the genus *Amphiascus* Sars, 1905a to include *Dactylopus longirostris* Claus, 1863, *D. minutus* Claus, 1863, *D. debilis* Giesbrecht, 1881 and a new species *Amphiascus pacificus* Sars, 1905a. Nicholls (1941b: 69) transferred *D. minutus* to *Amphiascopsis* Gurney, 1927 and *D. debilis* to *Amphiascoides* Nicholls, 1941b, and he designated *D. longirostris* as the type species of *Amphiascus* (on the ground of page precedence in Sars's (1905a) publication). Lang (1944: 19), who was unaware of Nicholls's (1941b) subsequent designation, unfortunately also fixed *D. longirostris* as type of *Paramphiascopsis* Lang, 1944. The latter therefore becomes a junior objective synonym of *Amphiascus* Sars, 1905 (ICZN Arts 61.3.3 and 67.11). Other workers have overlooked Nicholls's type fixation and incorrectly treated *D. minutus* as the type species (*e.g.* Marinov & Apostolov 1988: 153). Accepting Nicholls's (1941b) subsequent designation and Lang's (1944, 1948) revision of *Amphiascus* would imply that only the species currently assigned to *Paramphiascopsis* should be included in *Amphiascus*. A new generic name is therefore required to receive all "orphaned" species that are currently included in *Amphiascus sensu* Lang (1944, 1948).

The only genus-group name that has been cited in the literature as a junior subjective synonym of, and potential substitute name for, *Amphiascus sensu* Lang (1944, 1948) is *Mesamphiascus* Nicholls, 1941b (Lang 1965: 253). This genus is probably one of the most unnatural ever established in the Miraciidae, to the extent that Nicholls (1941b: 79) himself admitted having difficulties in selecting a type species. His statement that "… perhaps *parvus* Sars (1906, p. 162, pl. ciii) is suitable, occupying a more or less central position in the genus, and having a fairly wide distribution" does not qualify for an explicit designation that is rigidly construed (ICZN Art. 67.5; see also Vervoort 1964: 191). Consequently, the genus-group name *Mesamphiascus* is unavailable and therefore cannot enter into the synonymy of *Amphiascus*. A new genus, *Sarsamphiascus* gen. nov., is proposed here to accommodate all species previously placed in *Amphiascus* by Lang (1948) and subsequent authors. *Dactylopus minutus* Claus, 1863 is formally fixed as the type species. The revised species compositions of *Amphiascus* and *Sarsamphiascus* gen. nov., including all new combinations, are given in Table 3. In order to satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1 the new genus must be accompanied by (a) a description or definition that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate it, or (b) a bibliographic reference to such a published statement. Reference is made here to Lang's (1948: 644) generic diagnosis of *Amphiascus* which is equivalent to the diagnosis of *Sarsamphiascus* gen. nov.

Teissierella Monard, 1935a (Family Miraciidae)

The genus *Teissierella* was proposed by Monard (1935a: 24) to accommodate a new species *T. celtica* Monard, 1935a, which he regarded as "transitionary" between *Robertsonia* Brady, 1880a and *Amphiascus* Sars, 1905a. He also believed *Stenhelia knoxi* Thompson & Scott, 1903 and, with reservations, *Amphiascus bulbifer* Sars, 1911a (now in *Haloschizopera* Lang, 1944), *Stenhelia irrasa* A. Scott, 1902 and *Dactylopus propinquus* T. Scott, 1894a (both now in *Robertsonia*) could be referred to this genus. Monard's (1935a) expression "n. g. n. sp." applied to *Teissierella celtica* effectively designates this species as the name-bearing type of the genus (ICZN Art. 68.2.1). In the same year Monard (1935b: 26) added the new species, *T. salammboi* and described a second taxon under the name "*T. irrasa* (A. Scott) var.". In a footnote (p. 27) he stated that *Teissierella* (with two egg-sacs) could turn out to be a synonym of *Robertsonia* if Sars's (1909b: 335) assertion of the presence of only one egg-sac in *Robertsonia tenuis* Brady, 1880a were proved wrong. Sewell (1940: 286) discussed the relationships between both genera and described a new species *Teissierella adduensis* Sewell, 1940.

Lang (1944: 14) listed *Teissierella* as a junior synonym of *Robertsonia* and in his monograph (Lang 1948: 638) considered both *T. celtica* and *T. salammboi* as *species incertae sedis* in *Robertsonia*, the former as being possibly conspecific with *Robertsonia knoxi* (Thompson & Scott, 1903), the latter as a potential member of the genus *Diosaccopsis* Brian, 1925a. Monard's (1935b) *Teissierella irrasa* var. was regarded as conspecific with *Robertsonia angolensis* (Monard, 1934). Krishnaswamy (1957: 51) assigned *T. adduensis* to *Robertsonia*, albeit without any factual justification, but this course of action has now been validated by Wells and Rao (1987: 99).

Following Roe's (1958: 248) redescription, the type species *Teissierella celtica* is now formally considered a valid species of *Robertsonia* (Hamond 1973c: 433; Wells 2007: 25). Despite *Teissierella* thus being a junior subjective synonym of the latter, two new species have subsequently been added: Bodin (1964: 157) described *T. massiliensis* Bodin, 1964 while Apostolov (1968: 400) added *T. pontica* Apostolov, 1968. The latter was subsequently considered a junior subjective synonym of *Robertsonia knoxi* (Thompson & Scott, 1903) by Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 151).

The latest state of affairs was summarized by Wells (2007: 25) who listed *Teissierella* as a *genus incertae sedis* in the subfamily Diosaccinae (Miraciidae), containing *T. salammboi*, *T. massiliensis* and *T. pontica*. Since the type species is not included (see above) a new generic name is required for this orphaned grouping. *Teissierella salammboi* Monard, 1935b is here fixed as the type of the new genus *Monardius* gen. nov. (in memory of Dr André Monard; gender: masculine) which contains the following new combinations: *Monardius salammboi* (Monard, 1935b) comb. nov. [type] and *M. massiliensis* (Bodin, 1964) comb. nov. Apostolov's (1968: 400–401) description of *T. pontica* shows that this species cannot be placed in *Monardius* (*e.g.* antennary exopod 2-segmented; leg 1 exp-3 with 5 elements and endopod 3-segmented; endopodal armature of legs 2–4; form of setae on leg 5 etc.); in addition, Wells (2007: 550) pointed out that Apostolov (1968: Tafel 3) showed two inner setae on the middle exopodal segment of legs 2–4 which is, if proven correct, a character not found in any other copepod (Huys and Boxshall 1991: 23, 28). Apostolov and Marinov's (1988: 151) generic assignment is adopted here with the caveat that *T. pontica* is not necessarily a synonym of *R. knoxi*; pending re-examination of the type material it is best regarded a *species incertae sedis* in *Robertsonia*. In order to satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1 a generic diagnosis is given below summarizing the characters that are purported to differentiate *Monardius* from other genera in the Miraciidae. Miraciidae. Rostrum elongate, extending beyond second antennulary segment. Antennule 8-segmented in female, with numerous pinnate setae. Antenna with abexopodal seta on allobasis; exopod 3-segmented with setal formula [1-1-3]. Mandibular palp with 1-segmented rami and 3 setae on basis. Caudal rami squarish or wider than long, with well developed setae IV and V.

Leg 1 with prehensile 2-segmented endopod; enp-1 longer than enp-2, about as long as exopod. Leg 2 endopod modified in ♂; 2-segmented. Setal formulae of swimming legs as follows:

	Exopod	Endopod
Leg 1	0.1.022	1.1.120
Leg 2	1.1.223	1.2.121 (♀) or 1.321 (♂)
Leg 3	1.1.223	1.1.221
Leg 4	1.1.223	1.1.121

Leg 5 with distinct exopod and baseoendopod; endopodal lobe with 5 (♀) or 2 (♂) elements; exopod with 5–6 (♀) or 6 (♂) elements; elements typically short, stubby and hirsute.

Hastigerella Nicholls, 1935 (Family Ectinosomatidae)

Nicholls (1935: 381) established the genus *Hastigerella* for a new species *Hastigerella palpilabra* Nicholls, 1935 (type species by monotypy) collected in Kames Bay, Millport (Scotland), and considered it most closely related to the genus *Arenosetella* Wilson, 1932. The principal diagnostic difference between the genera *Arenosetella* and *Hastigerella* is the presence of anal hooks or claws in the latter. McLachlan and Moore (1978: 198) relegated *H. palpilabra* to a junior synonym of *Ectinosoma tenuissima* Klie, 1929 (incorrect original spelling of *tenuissimum*) and – based on their assertion that Nicholls (1935) had overlooked the anal claws – transferred this species to *Arenosetella*. They retained *Hastigerella* as a valid generic name and designated *Ectinosoma leptoderma* Klie, 1929 as the new type species. This course of action is in violation with the Code since, once fixed, name-bearing types are stable and provide objective continuity in the application of names (ICZN Art. 61.1.3).

It is, however, not clear from McLachlan and Moore's (1978) publication whether they had also re-examined Nicholls's type specimens of *H. palpilabra* to substantiate their claim of the presence of anal claws in this species. Since Nicholls's (1935) descriptions are excellent by contemporary standards it would be surprising if he indeed had overlooked such conspicuous stuctures. If on the other hand his observation proves to be correct, there would be no grounds for removing *H. palpilabra* from *Hastigerella* and thus no need to resolve a non-existent issue – simply a need to reverse an error. The only material of *H. palpilabra* from Kames Bay that has ever been deposited in the Natural History Museum in London (NHM reg. nos 1947.10.14.28–30) consists of a jar containing five vials with a considerable number of specimens and a label stating that the material was transferred to ethanol by C.G.M., suggesting Dr Colin Moore had examined it (Nicholls's material was originally preserved in formalin). The vials each contained a label mentioning the name "*longisetosus*" but the jar also contained an additional label in A.G. Nicholls's handwriting, stating "*longisetosus* = MS name for *Hastigerella palpilabra*". There is no doubt that this material represents the type series (syntypes) designated by Nicholls and was subsequently re-examined by McLachlan and Moore (1978). Re-examination confirmed the latter authors' observation; however, the anal claws are less well developed and curved than in *e.g. Arenosetella germanica* Kunz, 1937, and are also aligned to the margins of the anal opening which is probably the reason why Nicholls (1935) had overlooked them.

Adopting McLachlan and Moore's (1978) synonymy of *H. palpilabra* renders *Hastigerella* a junior subjective synonym of *Arenosetella* and therefore an invalid name. The orphaned taxonomic grouping equivalent to *Hastigerella sensu* McLachlan and Moore (1978) needs a new generic name for which I propose *Glabrotelson* gen. nov. (Latin *glaber* = bald, alluding to the absence of anal hooks which differentiates the genus from *Arenosetella*; gender: neuter). *Hastigerella mehuinensis* Mielke, 1986 is here formally fixed as the type of the new genus-group name. The generic diagnosis of *Glabrotelson* gen. nov. coincides with that given

by Huys *et al.* (1996: 188) for the genus *Hastigerella* (according to ICZN Art. 13.1.2 such bibliographic reference is sufficient to satisfy the criteria of availability).

The genus *Glabrotelson* contains the following species and subspecies: *Ectinosoma leptoderma* Klie, 1929 = *G. leptoderma* (Klie, 1929) comb. nov.; *Pararenosetella meridionalis* Chappuis, 1954a = *G. meridionale* (Chappuis, 1954a) comb. nov.; *Pararenosetella psammae* Noodt, 1955a = *G. psammae* (Noodt, 1955a) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella abbotti* Lang, 1965 = *G. abbotti* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.; *Pararenosetella monniotae* Guille & Soyer, 1966 = *G. monniotae* (Guille & Soyer, 1966) comb. nov.; *Pararenosetella clavata* Rao & Ganapati, 1969 = *G. clavatum* (Rao & Ganapati, 1969) comb. nov.; *Arenosetella noodti* Rao & Ganapati, 1969 = *G. noodti* (Rao & Ganapati, 1969) comb. nov.; *Arenosetella setosus* [*sic*] Rao & Ganapati, 1969 = *G. setosum* (Rao & Ganapati, 1969) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella bengalensis* Rao, 1972 = *G. bengalense* (Rao, 1972) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella bodini* Apostolov, 1974 = *G. bodini* (Apostolov, 1974) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella bozici* Soyer, 1974 = *G. bozici* (Soyer, 1974) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella chappuisi* Soyer, 1974 = *G. chappuisi* (Soyer, 1974) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella scheibeli* Mielke, 1975 = *G. scheibeli* (Mielke, 1975) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella soyeri* Bodin, 1976 = *G. soyeri* (Bodin, 1976) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella abbotti santacruzensis* Mielke, 1979 = *G. abbotti santacruzense* (Mielke, 1979) comb. nov.; *Hastigerella mehuinensis* Mielke, 1986 = *G. mehuinense* (Mielke, 1986) comb. nov. [type]; *Hastigerella antarctica* Dahms & Schminke, 1992 = *G. antarcticum* (Dahms & Schminke, 1992) comb. nov.

According to Wells's (2007) checklist *Arenosetella unisetosa* Wells, 1965a (= *G. unisetosum* (Wells, 1965a) comb. nov.) and *Hastigerella* sp. *sensu* Mielke (1986) are to be considered *species inquirendae* in *Glabrotelson*.

Interleptomesochra Lang, 1965 (Family Ameiridae)

Sars (1911b: 418) proposed the genus *Leptomesochra* Sars, 1911b to accommodate *Mesochra macintoshi* Scott & Scott, 1895b (incorrect original spelling "*MacIntoshi*"), *Normanella attenuata* A. Scott, 1896, and two new species *Leptomesochra tenuicornis* Sars, 1911b and *L. confluens* Sars, 1911c, but neglected type fixation. According to Lang (1936d: 134) *L. confluens* was sufficiently different from its congeners to exclude it from the genus *Leptomesochra*, an opinion that had already been voiced earlier by Gurney (1932: 50). Consequently, Lang (1936d: 135) proposed the genus *Leptameira* (type species by monotypy: *Leptomesochra confluens*) which remained monotypic until Nicholls (1939a: 282) added *Leptameira attenuata* Nicholls, 1939a. Lang's (1936d: 134–135) superficial statement that "…*Leptomesochra confluens* Sars unterscheidet sich von den übrigen Arten im Bau des 1. Maxillipeden und des 5. Beinpaares und muß in eine besondere Gattung … gestellt werden" does not satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 13.1.1. since no specific diagnostic characters were mentioned; consequently, it does not make the name *Leptameira* available. Conversely, Nicholls (1939a: 282) explicitly mentioned the fused rami in leg 5 as a differentiating character for *Leptameira*, however, since he refrained from type fixation, his paper also failed to make the generic name available. After having consulted Klie's (1929: 359) previously unnoticed description of the male of *Leptomesochra macintoshi* (Scott & Scott, 1895b), Lang (1944: 24; 1948: 785) himself relegated *Leptameira* to a junior subjective synonym of *Leptomesochra*. He also added *Leptomesochra infima* Monard, 1928 to the latter genus but overlooked Nicholls's (1939a) description of *Leptameira attenuata*. Lang's (1948: 7, 839) inexplicit designation of the oldest originally included species, *Mesochra macintoshi*, as the type of *Leptomesochra* is invalid for reasons outlined above. The first author to have validly fixed the type is Vervoort (1964: 270) who cited *Normanella attenuata* A. Scott, 1896 as the type species. Vervoort (1964: 271) also included *L. nasuta* Sewell, 1940, *L. africana* Kunz, 1951, *L. eulitoralis* Noodt, 1952, *L. elongata* Božić, 1955, *L. pygmaea* Vervoort, 1964 and *L. nichollsi* Noodt, 1955a in the genus, the latter being a new substitute name for *Leptomesochra attenuata* (Nicholls, 1939a) (a secondary subjective homonym of *L. attenuata* (A. Scott, 1896) (*cf.* Noodt 1955a: 96).

Lang (1965: 338) revised the genus *Leptomesochra* and subdivided it into three genera based on the endopodal segmentation of legs 3–4. In the genus *Praeleptomesochra* Lang, 1965 he grouped *Leptomesochra africana* (type by original designation) and *Praeleptomesochra similis* Lang, 1965, both of which display 3-segmented endopods in legs 3–4. He also referred *Leptomesochra pygmaea* to this genus in a postscript to his work (Lang 1965: 548). In the genus *Leptomesochra* he included species which exhibit 2-segmented endopods (*Mesochra macintoshi*, *Leptomesochra nasuta*, *L. confluens*, *L. infima* and *Leptameira attenuata*). Finally, in the genus *Interleptomesochra* Lang, 1965 he included species with a 2-segmented leg 3 endopod and a 3-segmented leg 4 endopod (*Normanella attenuata*, *Leptomesochra tenuicornis*, *L. elongata*, *L. eulitoralis* and *Interleptomesochra reducta* Lang, 1965) and fixed *L. tenuicornis* as the type species by original designation. However, the inclusion of *N. attenuata* in this genus effectively renders the generic name *Interleptomesochra* Lang, 1965 a junior subjective synonym of *Leptomesochra*. Hence, according to current ameirid systematics the generic concept of *Leptomesochra* Sars, 1911b in reality coincides with Lang's (1965: 375) diagnosis of *Interleptomesochra*. In addition to the five species referred to this genus by Lang (1965) and which are listed above, *Leptomesochra* also includes two other species that were originally assigned to *Interleptomesochra*, i.e *I. noodti* Galhano, 1968 = *Leptomesochra noodti* (Galhano, 1968) comb. nov. and *I. boguensis* Lindgren, 1975 = *L. boguensis* (Lindgren, 1975) comb. nov. As a result of this nomenclatural change an alternative generic name is required to accommodate the species of the orphaned taxon "*Leptomesochra sensu* Lang (1965)", i.e. *Mesochra macintoshi*, *Leptomesochra nasuta*, *L. confluens*, *L. infima* and *Leptameira attenuata*. Rather than introducing an entirely new name I have elected to make *Leptameira* Lang, 1936d available, taking the date and authorship of the present paper. It can be differentiated from the other genera in the Ameiridae by the diagnosis given below.

Ameiridae. Body slender. Rostrum typically small (except *L. nasuta*). Antennule 8- or 9-segmented in female, without pinnate setae; haplocer in male, with 3 segments distal to geniculation. Antenna with discrete basis or allobasis; exopod 1-segmented, with 2–3 setae. Mandibular palp without defined exopod; basis with 1–3 elements. Caudal rami short, at most 1.5 times as long as wide.

Leg 1 with prehensile 3- (*L. infima*, *L. hirsuta*) or 2-segmented endopod; enp-1 much longer than remaining segments and longer than exopod; exp-2 with or without outer spine, without inner seta; exp-3 with 4–5 elements. Legs 2–4 with 3-segmented exopods and 2-segmented endopods; no sexual dimorphism. Setal formulae of swimming legs as follows:

	Exopod	Endopod
Leg 2	0.1.(0–1)2(2–3)	(0–1).(1–2)2(0–1)
Leg 3	0.(0–1).(0–1)2(2–3)	(0–1).(1–2)2(0–1)
Leg 4	0.1.(1–2)2(2–3)	(0–1).12(0–1)

Leg 5 exopod and baseoendopod fused (*L. confluens*, *L. attenuata*, *L. nasuta* and *L. eremeensis*) or distinct (other species) in ♀, always fused in ♂ forming bilobate plate; endopodal lobe with 3–4 (♀) or 3 (♂) elements; exopod(al lobe) with 5–6 (♀) or 3 or 5 (♂) elements. Leg 6 with 3 setae in ♂.

Leptameira gen. nov. (type species: *Leptomesochra confluens* Sars, 1911c) includes the following new combinations: *Mesochra macintoshi* Scott & Scott, 1895b = *Leptameira macintoshi* (Scott & Scott, 1895b) comb. nov., *Leptomesochra confluens* Sars, 1911c = *Leptameira confluens* (Sars, 1911c) comb. nov., *Leptomesochra infima* Monard, 1928 = *Leptameira infima* (Monard, 1928) comb. nov., *Leptameira attenuata* Nicholls, 1939a = *Leptameira attenuata* (Nicholls, 1939a) comb. nov.; *Leptomesochra nasuta* Sewell, 1940 = *Leptameira nasuta* (Sewell, 1940) comb. nov., *Leptomesochra hirsuta* Wiborg, 1964 = *Leptameira hirsuta* (Wiborg, 1964) comb. nov., *Leptomesochra theodoridis* Soyer, 1966 = *Leptameira theodoridis* (Soyer, 1966) comb. nov., *Leptomesochra eremeensis* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008 = *Leptameira eremeensis* (Kornev &

Chertoprud, 2008) comb. nov., and *Leptomesochra kunzi* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008 = *Leptameira kunzi* (Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008) comb. nov.

Noodt (1955a: 96) proposed the new replacement name *Leptomesochra nichollsi* for *Leptomesochra attenuata* (Nicholls, 1939a) (originally combined with the generic name *Leptameira* Lang, 1936d) which is a junior secondary homonym of *Leptomeschra attenuata* (A. Scott, 1896) (originally combined with the generic name *Normanella*). Although Nicholls's (1939a) species name was originally combined with an unavailable generic name, this does not affect its availability (ICZN Art. 11.9.3.1). Based on the argument that both species were no longer regarded congeneric, Lang (1965: 338) reinstated Nicholls's (1939a) specific name and considered *L. nichollsi* a junior subjective synonym. Since the substitute name *Leptomesochra nichollsi* is no longer in use (Bodin 1997; Wells 2007) it is indeed to be rejected according to ICZN Art. 59.3 and hence *Leptameira attenuata* Nicholls, 1939a is to be considered the valid name for the species it denotes.

Addendum: Junior homonyms in Calanoida and Cyclopoida

Parathalassius Dussart, 1986

Özdikmen (2008: 266) noted that *Parathalassius* Dussart, 1986 (type species by monotypy: *P. fagesi* Dussart, 1986) (Calanoida: Centropagidae) is a junior homonym of *Parathalassius* Mik, 1891 (type species *P. blasigii* Mik, 1891) (Diptera: Empididae) and proposed the new replacement name "*Dusartius*". Since this name was clearly intended as a patronym in honour of the late Prof. Bernard H. Dussart ("Etymology: from B.H. Dusart who is the current author of pre-existing genus *Parathalassius*"), Özdikmen's (2008) spelling is to be considered a *lapsus calami* which has no separate availability and cannot be used as a substitute name (ICZN Art. 32.4). The correction of incorrect original spellings resulting from inadvertent errors is mandatory and hence *Dusartius* has to be emended to *Dussartius* in accordance with ICZN Art. 32.5.1, retaining the authorship and date of the original spelling. Unfortunately *Dussartius* Özdikmen, 2008 is a junior homonym of the monotypic *Dussartius* Kiefer, 1978 (type species: *Eudiaptomus baeticus* Dussart, 1967; see Kiefer (1978: 156)) (Calanoida: Diaptomidae) and hence requires a new replacement name for which I propose *Dussartopages* nom. nov. (gender: masculine). *Dussartopages fagesi* (Dussart, 1986) comb. nov. is the type and sole species of the genus.

Berea Yamaguti, 1963

In a posthumous publication, Péringuey (1926: 626) proposed the genus-group name *Berea* in the Carabidae (Coleoptera) for *Argutoridius trivialis* Boheman, 1858 and a new species *Berea caffer* (no type designated). Yamaguti (1963: 280) established the genus *Berea* for *Triphyllocanthus ancoralis* Bere, 1936 (type by monotypy) in the family Chondracanthidae (Cyclopoida). Since *Berea* Yamaguti, 1963 is a junior homonym of *Berea* Péringuey, 1926, it cannot be used as a valid name. It is here replaced by the new substitute name *Bereacanthus* nom. nov. (named after the late Dr Ruby Bere; gender: masculine). The genus contains *Bereacanthus ancoralis* (Bere, 1936) comb. nov. [type], *Acanthochondria tenuis* Pearse, 1952 = *Bereacanthus tenuis* (Pearse, 1952) comb. nov., *Pseudochondracanthus nellcauseyae* Causey, 1955 = *B. nellcauseyae* (Causey, 1955) comb. nov. and *Berea clava* Ho & Sey, 1997 = *B. clava* (Ho & Sey, 1997) comb. nov.

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TABLE 1. Summary of nomenclatural changes proposed in this paper (* denotes subgeneric names; ** denotes previously used, unavailable names made available in this paper by the present author). New replacement names are indicated by the suffix "nom. nov." only when they substitute for a junior homonym; in all other cases (synonyms, previously unavailable names) the substitute name is followed by the suffix "gen. nov."; the suffix "*sensu novo*" is applied when a new combination results in an identical binomen but with different authorship and date.

[a] *sensu* Sars (1906a), Lang (1948) and subsequent authors; [b] *sensu* Lang (1944, 1948) and subsequent authors; [c] *sensu* Lang (1965); [d] *sensu* Bodin (1997) and Wells (2007); [e] *sensu* McLachlan & Moore (1978).

Prior nominal taxon	Proposed nominal taxon	Type
Cerviniopseinae Brotskaya, 1963	Pontostratiotinae A. Scott, 1909	*Pontostratiotes* Brady, 1883
Huntemanniidae Por, 1986a	Nannopodidae Brady, 1880a	*Nannopus* Brady, 1880a
Paranannopodinae Por, 1986a	Danielsseniinae Huys & Gee in Huys *et al.*, 1996	*Danielssenia* Boeck, 1873
Idomene Philippi, 1843 [a]	*Xouthous* Thomson, 1883	*Xouthous novaezealandiae* Thomson, 1883
Rhizothrix Brady & Robertson, 1876	*Rhizothrix* Sars, 1909a	*Enhydrosoma curvatum* Brady, 1880a = *Rhizothrix curvata* (Brady, 1880a)
Amphiascus Sars, 1905a [b]	*Sarsamphiascus* gen. nov.	*Dactylopus minutus* Claus, 1863 = *Sarsamphiascus minutus* (Claus, 1863) comb. nov.
Anoplosoma Sars, 1911c	*Anoplosomella* Strand, 1929	*Anoplosoma sordidum* Sars, 1911c = *Anoplosomella sordida* (Sars, 1911c) comb. nov.
Leptomesochra Sars, 1911b [c]	*Leptameira* gen. nov.**	*Leptomesochra confluens* Sars, 1911c = *Leptameira confluens* (Sars, 1911c)
Teissierella Monard, 1935a [d]	*Monardius* gen. nov.	*Teissierella salammboi* Monard, 1935b = *Monardius salammboi* (Monard, 1935b) comb. nov.
Hastigerella Nicholls, 1935 [e]	*Glabrotelson* gen. nov.	*Hastigerella mehuinensis* Mielke, 1986 = *Glabrotelson mehuinense* (Mielke, 1986) comb. nov.
Psammastacus Nicholls, 1935	*Psammastacus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988	*Psammastacus confluens* Nicholls, 1935 = *Psammastacus confluens* (Nicholls, 1935) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Paranannopus Lang, 1936a	*Paranannopus* gen. nov.**	*Nannopus abyssi* Sars, 1920c = *Parannopus abyssi* (Sars, 1920c) comb. nov.
Paraidya Sewell, 1940	*Paraidya* gen. nov.**	*Paraidya major* Sewell, 1940 = *Paraidya major* (Sewell, 1940) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Alteuthellopsis Lang, 1944	*Alteuthellopsis* Lang, 1948	*Eupelte oblivia* A. Scott, 1909 = *Alteuthellopsis oblivia* (A. Scott, 1909)
Halectinosoma Lang, 1944	*Halectinosoma* Vervoort, 1962	*Ectinosoma sarsii* Boeck, 1873 = *Halectinosoma sarsii* (Boeck, 1873)
Idyellopsis Lang, 1944	*Idyellopsis* Lang, 1948	*Idyellopsis typica* Lang, 1948
Paralaophonte Lang, 1944	*Paralaophonte* Lang, 1948	*Cleta brevirostris* Claus, 1863 = *Paralaophonte brevirostris* (Claus, 1863)
Robertgurneya Lang, 1944	*Robertgurneya* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988	*Stenhelia similis* A. Scott, 1896 = *Robertgurneya similis* (A. Scott, 1896)
Rheocamptus Borutzky, 1948*	*Rheocamptus* Borutzky, 1952	*Canthocamptus Zschokkei* Schmeil, 1893 = *Bryocamptus zschokkei* (Schmeil, 1893)
Apodopsyllus Kunz, 1962	*Apodopsyllus* gen. nov.**	*Apodopsyllus panamensis* Mielke, 1984a = *Apodopsyllus panamensis* (Mielke, 1984a) comb. nov. *sensu novo*

Prior nominal taxon	Proposed nominal taxon	Type
Intermedopsyllus Kunz, 1962*	*Intermediopsyllus* subgen. nov.**	*Leptopsyllus intermedius* Scott & Scott, 1895b = *Wellsopsyllus intermedius* (Scott & Scott, 1895b)
Kliopsyllus Kunz, 1962	*Emertonia* Wilson, 1932	*Emertonia gracilis* Wilson, 1932
Scottopsyllus Kunz, 1962	*Wellsopsyllus* Kunz, 1981	*Paramesochra gigas* Wells, 1965a = *Wellsopsyllus gigas* (Wells, 1965a)
Scottopsyllus Kunz, 1962*	*Scottopsyllus* Apostolov & Marinov, 1988	*Leptopsyllus minor* Scott & Scott, 1895a = *Scottopsyllus minor* (Scott & Scott, 1895a)
Cladorostrata Shen & Tai, 1963	*Cladorostrata* Tai & Song, 1979	*Cladorostrata brevipoda* Shen & Tai, 1963 = *Cladorostrata brevipoda* (Shen & Tai, 1963)
Interleptomesochra Lang, 1965	*Leptomesochra* Sars, 1911b	*Normanella attenuata* A. Scott, 1896 = *Leptomesochra attenuata* (A. Scott, 1896)
Poria Lang, 1965	*Hanikraia* nom. nov.	*Hemimesochra derketo* Por, 1964a = *Hanikraia derketo* (Por, 1964a) comb. nov.
Sewellia Lang, 1965	*Sewelliapusia* nom. nov.	*Dactylopusia tropica* Sewell, 1940 = *Sewelliapusia tropica* (Sewell, 1940) comb. nov.
Scottolana Por, 1967	*Scottolana* gen. nov.**	*Scottolana geei* Mu & Huys, 2004 = *Scottolana geei* (Mu & Huys, 2004) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Ichnusella Cottarelli, 1971	*Bereraia* nom. nov.	*Ichnusella eione* Cottarelli, 1971 = *Bereraia eione* (Cottarelli, 1971) comb. nov.
Langpsyllocamptus Kunz, 1975b*	*Psyllocamptus* T. Scott, 1899b*	*Mesochra propinqua* T. Scott, 1896 = *Psyllocamptus propinquus* (T. Scott, 1896)
Micropsammis Mielke, 1975	*Micropsammis* Gee & Huys, 1991	*Micropsammis noodti* (Mielke, 1975)
Namakosiramia Ho & Perkins, 1977	*Microchelonia* Brady, 1918	*Microchelonia glacialis* Brady, 1918
Barbaracletodes Becker, 1979	*Barbaracletodes* gen. nov.**	*Barbaracletodes barbara* Becker, 1979 = *Barbaracletodes barbara* (Becker, 1979) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Ameiropsyllus Bodin, 1979	*Ameiropsyllus* gen. nov.**	*Ameiropsyllus monardi* Bodin, 1979 = *Ameiropsyllus monardi* (Bodin, 1979) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Chilaophonte Mielke, 1985	*Chilaophonte* gen. nov.**	*Chilaophonte maiquillahuensis* Mielke, 1985 = *Chilaophonte maiquillahuensis* (Mielke, 1985) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Dahlakia Por, 1986a	*Dahlakocamptus* nom. nov.	*Cletocamptus xenuus* Por, 1968 = *Dahlakocamptus xenuus* (Por, 1968) comb. nov.
Psammonitocrella Rouch, 1992	*Psammonitocrella* gen. nov.**	*Psammonitocrella boultoni* Rouch, 1992 = *Psammonitocrella boultoni* (Rouch, 1992) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Tectacingulum Harris, 1994	*Tectacingulum* gen. nov.**	*Tectacingulum tumidum* Harris, 1994 = *Tectacingulum tumidum* (Harris, 1994) comb. nov. *sensu novo*
Fiersiella Suárez-Morales & Iliffe, 2005*	*Fiersiella* subgen. nov.**	*Stygonitocrella sequoyahi* Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003
Pilocamptus Wells, 2007	*Pilocamptus* gen. nov.**	*Canthocamptus pilosus* Douwe, 1910 = *Pilocamptus pilosus* (Douwe, 1910) comb. nov.
Berea Yamaguti, 1963	*Bereacanthus* nom. nov.	*Triphyllocanthus ancoralis* Bere, 1936 = *Bereacanthus ancoralis* (Bere, 1936) comb. nov.
Dussartius Özdikmen, 2008	*Dussartopages* nom. nov.	*Parathalassius fagesi* Dussart, 1986 = *Dussartopages fagesi* (Dussart, 1986) comb. nov.

TABLE 2. Species allocated to the subgenera of *Wellsopsyllus* Kunz, 1981. Inclusion of *species inquirendae* and *species incertae sedis* follows Wells (2007).

Prior nominal taxon	Proposed nominal taxon
SUBGENUS *WELLSOPSYLLUS* KUNZ, 1981	
Paramesochra gigas Wells, 1965a [type]	*Wellsopsyllus gigas* (Wells, 1965a) comb. nov.
Kliopsyllus runtzi Soyer, 1975a	*Wellsopsyllus runtzi* (Soyer, 1975a) comb. nov.
Kliopsyllus abyssalis Becker, 1979	*Wellsopsyllus abyssalis* (Becker, 1979) comb. nov.
SUBGENUS *SCOTTOPSYLLUS* APOSTOLOV & MARINOV, 1988	
Leptopsyllus minor Scott & Scott, 1895a [type]	*Wellsopsyllus minor* (Scott & Scott, 1895a) comb. nov.
Leptopsyllus robertsoni Scott & Scott, 1895a	*Wellsopsyllus robertsoni* (Scott & Scott, 1895a) comb. nov.
Leptopsyllus herdmani Thompson & Scott, 1900	*Wellsopsyllus herdmani* (Thompson & Scott, 1900) comb. nov.
Scottopsyllus pararobertsoni Lang, 1965	*Wellsopsyllus pararobertsoni* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.
Scottopsyllus langi Mielke, 1984b	*Wellsopsyllus langi* (Mielke, 1984b) comb. nov.
Scottopsyllus langi langi Mielke, 1984b	*Wellsopsyllus langi langi* (Mielke, 1984b) comb. nov.
Scottopsyllus langi continentalis Kunz, 1992	*Wellsopsyllus langi continentalis* (Kunz, 1992) comb. nov.
Scottopsyllus praecipuus Veit-Köhler, 2000	*Wellsopsyllus praecipuus* (Veit-Köhler, 2000) comb. nov.
Scottopsyllus depressus Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008	*Wellsopsyllus depressus* (Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008) comb. nov.
+ *species inquirenda*: *Scottopsyllus minor* (Scott & Scott, 1895a) *sensu* Kunz (1981)	
SUBGENUS *INTERMEDIOPSYLLUS* HUYS, 2009 MIHI	
Leptopsyllus intermedius Scott & Scott, 1895b [type]	*Wellsopsyllus intermedius* (Scott & Scott, 1895b) comb. nov.
Paramesochra minuta Nicholls, 1939b	*Wellsopsyllus minutus* (Nicholls, 1939b) comb. nov.
+ *species incertae sedis*: *Scottopsyllus* (? *Intermedopsyllus*) *smirnovi* Kunz, 1992	

TABLE 3. Species allocated to *Amphiascus* Sars, 1905a and *Sarsamphiascus* gen. nov. Inclusion of *species inquirendae* and *species incertae sedis* follows Wells (2007).

Prior nominal taxon	Proposed nominal taxon
AMPHIASCUS SARS, 1905A	
Dactylopus longirostris Claus, 1863 [type]	*Amphiascus longirostris* (Claus, 1863) comb. nov.
Amphiascus Giesbrechti Sars, 1906b	*Amphiascus giesbrechti* Sars, 1906b
Amphiascus pallidus Sars, 1906b	*Amphiascus pallidus* Sars, 1906b
Paramphiascopsis ekmani Lang, 1965	*Amphiascus ekmani* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.
Paramphiascopsis soyeri Lang, 1965	*Amphiascus soyeri* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.
Paramphiascopsis paromolae Soyer, 1973	*Amphiascopsis paromolae* (Soyer, 1973) comb. nov.
Paramphiascopsis triarticulatus Moore, 1976	*Amphiascopsis triarticulatus* (Moore, 1976) comb. nov.
Paramphiascopsis waihonu Hicks, 1986b	*Amphiascopsis waihonu* (Hicks, 1986b) comb. nov.
SARSAMPHIASCUS GEN. NOV.	
***minutus*-group**	
Dactylopus minutus Claus, 1863 [type]	*Sarsamphiascus minutus* (Claus, 1863) comb. nov.
Dactylopus tenuiremis Brady, 1880a	*Sarsamphiascus tenuiremis* (Brady, 1880a) comb. nov.
Amphiascus brevis Sars, 1909c	*Sarsamphiascus brevis* (Sars, 1909c) comb. nov.
Amphiascus congener Sars, 1909c	*Sarsamphiascus congener* (Sars, 1909c) comb. nov.
Amphiascus caudaespinosus Brian, 1927a	*Sarsamphiascus caudaespinosus* (Brian, 1927a) comb. nov.
Amphiascus hirtus Gurney, 1927	*Sarsamphiascus hirtus* (Gurney, 1927) comb. nov.
Amphiascus ultimus Monard, 1928	*Sarsamphiascus ultimus* (Monard, 1928) comb. nov.
Amphiascus gracilis Lang, 1936c	*Sarsamphiascus gracilis* (Lang, 1936c) comb. nov.
Amphiascus demersus Nicholls, 1939a	*Sarsamphiascus demersus* (Nicholls, 1939a) comb. nov.
Amphiascus graciloides Klie, 1950	*Sarsamphiascus graciloides* Klie, 1950) comb. nov.
Amphiascus paracaudaespinosus Roe, 1958	*Sarsamphiascus paracaudaespinosus* (Roe, 1958) comb. nov.
Amphiascus longarticulatus Marcus, 1974	*Sarsamphiascus longarticulatus* (Marcus, 1974) comb. nov.
Amphiascus discrepans Mielke, 1989	*Sarsamphiascus discrepans* (Mielke, 1989) comb. nov.
+ *species inquirendae*:	*Amphiascus caudaespinosus* Brian, 1927a *sensu* Pesce (1985b)
***varians*-group**	
Stenhelia varians Norman & T. Scott, 1905	*Sarsamphiascus varians* (Norman & T. Scott, 1905) comb. nov.
Amphiascus propinqvus Sars, 1906b	*Sarsamphiascus propinquus* (Sars, 1906b) comb. nov.
Amphiascus tenellus Sars, 1906c	*Sarsamphiascus tenellus* (Sars, 1906c) comb. nov.
Amphiascus polaris Sars, 1909c	*Sarsamphiascus polaris* (Sars, 1909c) comb. nov.
Amphiascus angustipes Gurney, 1927	*Sarsamphiascus angustipes* (Gurney, 1927) comb. nov.
Amphiascus gauthieri Monard, 1936	*Sarsamphiascus gauthieri* (Monard, 1936) comb. nov.

Prior nominal taxon	Proposed nominal taxon
Amphiascus dentiformis Coull, 1971b	*Sarsamphiascus dentiformis* (Coull, 1971b) comb. nov.
Amphiascus lobatus Hicks, 1971	*Sarsamphiascus lobatus* (Hicks, 1971) comb. nov.
Amphiascus elongatus Itô, 1972	*Sarsamphiascus elongatus* (Itô, 1972) comb. nov.
Amphiascus profundus Becker & Schriever, 1979	*Sarsamphiascus profundus* (Becker & Schriever, 1979) comb. nov.
Amphiascus tainui Hicks, 1989	*Sarsamphiascus tainui* (Hicks, 1989) comb. nov.
+ *species inquirendae*:	*Amphiascus tenellus* Sars, 1906c *sensu* Noodt (1964)
	Amphiascus angustipes Gurney, 1927 *sensu* Bodin (1964)
+ *species incertae sedis*:	*Stenhelia perplexa* Thompson & Scott, 1903
	Mesamphiascus ampullifer Humes, 1953
***pacificus*-group**	
Amphiascus pacificus Sars, 1905a	*Sarsamphiascus pacificus* (Sars, 1905a) comb. nov.
Amphiascus parvus Sars, 1906b	*Sarsamphiascus parvus* (Sars, 1906b) comb. nov.
Amphiascus sinuatus Sars, 1906c	*Sarsamphiascus sinuatus* (Sars, 1906c) comb. nov.
Amphiascus undosus Lang, 1965	*Sarsamphiascus undosus* (Lang, 1965) comb. nov.
Amphiascus kawamurai Ueda & Nagai, 2005	*Sarsamphiascus kawamurai* (Ueda & Nagai, 2005) comb. nov.
+ *species inquirendae*:	*Amphiascus humphriesi* Roe, 1960
	Amphiascus parvus Sars, 1906b *sensu* Rouch (1962)
	Amphiascus parvus Sars, 1906b *sensu* Noodt (1964)
***amblyops*-group**	
Amphiascus amblyops Sars, 1911a	*Sarsamphiascus amblyops* (Sars, 1911a) comb. nov.
Sarsamphiascus species inquirendae	
Amphiascus monodi Monard, 1952	
Amphiascus sp. *sensu* Pesta (1959)	
Amphiascus sp. I *sensu* Griga (1961)	
Amphiascus sp. II *sensu* Griga (1961)	
Sarsamphiascus species incertae sedis	
Robertgurneya intermedia Božić, 1955	

TABLE 4. Harpacticoid genus-group names with original and valid (only listed if different in spelling or combination from original) binominal names of type species and mode of type fixation: original designation = with explicit fixation in original publication (ICZN Art. 68.2); indication = original designation without explicit fixation but originally included species with species-group name *typicus* or *–a* or *–um* becomes the type (ICZN Art. 68.2.2); monotypy = genus-group name established for a single species which was not explicitly designated as the type (ICZN Art. 68.3); subsequent designation = by the first author(s) who subsequently validly designate(s) one of the originally included species as the type species; subsequent monotypy = if only one species was first subsequently included in a genus established without included species; designation by ICZN = by use of the plenary power of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN Art. 81). Genera of uncertain taxonomic position are classified as *genera incertae sedis*; those of doubtful identity requiring further investigation as *genera inquirenda*. *: The use of the genitive ending *-i* in a subsequent spelling of a species-group name that is a genitive based upon a personal name in which the correct original spelling ends with *-ii*, is here treated as an incorrect subsequent spelling, even if the change in spelling is deliberate (ICZN Art. 33.4). Despite its potentially negative conotation (Evenhuis 2008) I have used the term "*mihi*" to denote names made available in this paper by the present author; this was considered particularly desirable in the case of taxa previously denoted by unavailable names which are made available and validated herein.

Genus-group name (subgenera indented)	Type species (original binomen)	Type species (valid binomen)	Type fixation	Notes
Abnitocrella Karanovic, 2006	*Abnitocrella halsei* Karanovic, 2006		original designation	
Abscondicola Fiers, 1990	*Abscondicola humesi* Fiers, 1990		original designation	
Acrenhydrosoma Lang, 1944	*Cletodes perplexa* T. Scott, 1899b	*Acrenhydrosoma perplexum* (T. Scott, 1899b)	original designation	
Actopsyllus Wells, 1967	*Actopsyllus longipes* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Aculeopsis Huys & Willems, 1989	*Aculeopsis longisetosa* Huys & Willems, 1989		original designation	
Adenopleurella Huys, 1990c	*Adenopleurella brevipes* Huys, 1990c		original designation	
Acuticoxa Huys & Kihara, 2009	*Acuticoxa ubatubae* Huys & Kihara, 2009		original designation	
Aegisthus Giesbrecht, 1891	*Aegisthus mucronatus* Giesbrecht, 1891		subsequent designation	(1, 2)
Aequinoctiella Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2008	*Aequinoctiella cavalettii* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2008		original designation	
Afrocamptus Chappuis, 1932b	*Eucamptus uncinatus* Chappuis, 1932a	*Afrocamptus uncinatus* (Chappuis, 1932a)	monotypy	(3)
Afrolaophonte Chappuis, 1960	*Afrolaophonte monodi* Chappuis, 1960		monotypy	
Afroleptastacus Huys, 1992	*Afroleptastacus clandestinus* Huys, 1992		original designation	
Afrosenia Huys & Gee, 1996a	*Danielssenia spinipes* Wells, 1967	*Afrosenia spinipes* (Wells, 1967)	original designation	
Aigondiceps Fiers, 1995	*Diagoniceps bocki* Lang, 1948	*Aigondiceps bocki* (Lang, 1948)	original designation	
Algensiella Cottarelli & Baldari, 1987a	*Algensiella boitanii* Cottarelli & Baldari, 1987a		monotypy	
Allophyllognathopus Kiefer, 1967	*Allophyllognathopus brasiliensis* Kiefer, 1967		monotypy	
Alteutha Baird, 1846b	*Cyclops depressus* Baird, 1837	*Alteutha depressa* (Baird, 1837)	monotypy	(4)
Alteuthella A. Scott, 1909	*Alteuthella pellucida* A. Scott, 1909		subsequent designation	(1, 5)
Alteuthellopsis Lang, 1948	*Eupelte oblivia* A. Scott, 1909	*Alteuthellopsis oblivia* (A. Scott, 1909)	monotypy	(4)
Alteuthoides Hicks, 1986a	*Alteuthoides kootare* Hicks, 1986a		original designation	
Ambunguipes Huys, 1990b	*Thalestris rufocincta* Norman in Brady, 1880a	*Ambunguipes rufocincta* (Norman in Brady, 1880a)	original designation	(6, 24)
Ameira Boeck, 1865	*Ameira longipes* Boeck, 1865		subsequent designation	(7)
Ameiropsis Sars, 1907b	*Ameiropsis brevicornis* Sars, 1907b		subsequent designation	(1, 8)
Ameiropsyllus Huys, 2009 mihi	*Ameiropsyllus monardi* Bodin, 1979	*Ameiropsyllus monardi* (Bodin, 1979)	original designation	(4)
Ameliotes Por, 1969	*Ameliotes malagassicus* Por, 1969		original designation	
Amenophia Boeck, 1865	*Amenophia peltata* Boeck, 1865		monotypy	
Amerolaophontina Fiers, 1991b	*Laophontina reducta* Coull & Zo, 1980	*Amerolaophontina reducta* (Coull & Zo, 1980)	original designation	
Amonardia Lang, 1944	*Dactylopus similis* Claus, 1866	*Amonardia similis* (Claus, 1866)	original designation	

Genus-group name (subgenera indented)	Type species (original binomen)	Type species (valid binomen)	Type fixation	Notes
Amphiascoides Nicholls, 1941b	*Dactylopus debilis* Giesbrecht, 1881	*Amphiascoides debilis* (Giesbrecht, 1881)	original designation	(9)
Amphiascopsis Gurney, 1927	*Dactylopus cinctus* Claus, 1866	*Amphiascopsis cinctus* (Claus, 1866)	subsequent designation	(10)
Amphiascus Sars, 1905a	*Dactylopus longirostris* Claus, 1863	*Amphiascus longirostris* (Claus, 1863)	subsequent designation	(4)
Amphibiperita Fiers & Rutledge, 1990	*Mesochra neotropica* Jakobi, 1956	*Amphibiperita neotropica* (Jakobi, 1956)	original designation	
Anapophysia Huys & Gee 1996b	*Psammis borealis* Klie, 1939	*Anapophysia borealis* (Klie, 1939)	original designation	
Ancorabolus Norman, 1903b	*Ancorabolus mirabilis* Norman, 1903b		monotypy	(11)
Ancorabolina George, 2006b	*Ancorabolina chimaera* George, 2006b		original designation	
Andromastax Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 1999	*Andromastax muricatus* Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 1999		original designation	
Anisostenhelia Mu & Huys, 2002	*Stenhelia (Stenhelia) asetosa* Thistle & Coull, 1979	*Anisostenhelia asetosa* (Thistle & Coull, 1979)	original designation	
Anoplosomella Strand, 1929	*Anoplosoma sordidum* Sars, 1911c	*Anoplosomella sordida* (Sars, 1911c)	monotypy	(4)
Antarcticobradya Huys, 1987	*Parastenhelia* (?) *tenuis* Brady, 1910	*Antarcticobradya tenuis* (Brady, 1910)	original designation	
Antarctobiotus Chappuis, 1930	*Attheyella* (*Canthocamptus*) *Koenigi* Pesta, 1928	*Antarctobiotus koenigi* (Pesta, 1928)	monotypy	(12)
Antiboreodiosaccus Lang, 1944	*Dactylopus crassus* Giesbrecht, 1902	*Antiboreodiosaccus crassus* (Giesbrecht, 1902)	original designation	
Antillesia Humes, 1958	*Antillesia cardisomae* Humes, 1958		original designation	
Antrocamptus Chappuis, 1957	*Antrocamptus Coiffaiti* Chappuis, 1957	*Antrocamptus coiffaiti* Chappuis, 1957	monotypy	(12)
Apistophonte Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006b	*Apistophonte wasiniensis* Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006b		original designation	
Apodonsiella Hicks, 1988b	*Apodonsiella indica* Hicks, 1988b		monotypy	
Apodopsyllus Huys, 2009 mihi	*Apodopsyllus panamensis* Mielke, 1984a	*Apodopsyllus panamensis* (Mielke, 1984a)	original designation	(4)
Applanola Huys & Lee, 2000	*Laophonte hirsuta* Thompson & Scott, 1903	*Applanola hirsuta* (Thompson & Scott, 1903)	original designation	
Aquilastacus Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 2005	*Aquilastacus serratus* Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 2005		original designation	
Arawella Cottarelli & Baldari, 1987b	*Arawella alexandri* Cottarelli & Baldari, 1987b		monotypy	
Arbutifera Huys & Kunz, 1988	*Delamarella phyllosetosa* Kunz, 1984	*Arbutifera phyllosetosa* (Kunz, 1984)	original designation	
Archesola Huys & Lee, 2000	*Laophonte typhlops* Sars, 1908a	*Archesola typhlops* (Sars, 1908a)	original designation	
Archilaophonte Willen, 1995	*Archilaophonte maxima* Willen, 1995		monotypy	
Archileptastacus Huys, 1992	*Leptastacus aberrans dichatoensis* Mielke, 1985	*Archileptastacus dichatoensis* (Mielke, 1985)	original designation	
Archinitocrella Karanovic, 2006	*Archinitocrella newmanensis* Karanovic, 2006		original designation	
Archisenia Huys & Gee, 1993	*Danielssenia sibirica* Sars, 1898	*Archisenia sibirica* (Sars, 1898)	original designation	
Archizausodes Bouck, Thistle & Huys, 1999	*Zausodes biarticulatus* Itô, 1979a	*Archizausodes biarticulatus* (Itô, 1979a)	original designation	
Arcticocarella Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008	*Arcticocarella reducta* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008		original designation	
Arenocaris Nicholls, 1935	*Arenocaris bifida* Nicholls, 1935		monotypy	
Arenolaophonte Lang, 1965	*Arenolaophonte stygia* Lang, 1965		monotypy	
Arenopontia Kunz, 1937	*Arenopontia subterranea* Kunz, 1937		monotypy	
Arenosetella Wilson, 1932	*Arenosetella spinicauda* Wilson, 1932		original designation	
Arenotopa Chappuis & Rouch, 1960	*Arenotopa ghanai* Chappuis & Rouch, 1960		monotypy	
Argestes Sars, 1910	*Argestes mollis* Sars, 1910		monotypy	(13)
Argestigens Willey, 1935	*Argestigens uniremis* Willey, 1935		monotypy	
Arthropsyllus Sars, 1909b	*Arthropsyllus serratus* Sars, 1909b		monotypy	
Arthuricornua Conroy-Dalton, 2001	*Arthuricornua anendopodia* Conroy-Dalton, 2001		original designation	
Asellopsis Brady & Robertson, 1873	*Asellopsis hispidus* Brady & Robertson, 1873	*Asellopsis hispida* Brady & Robertson, 1873	monotypy	
Aspinothorax Moura & Martínez Arbizu, 2003	*Aspinothorax insolentis* Moura & Martínez Arbizu, 2003		original designation	
Atergopedia Martínez Arbizu & Moura, 1998	*Atergopedia vetusta* Martínez Arbizu & Moura, 1998		monotypy	(14)

Genus-group name (subgenera indented)	Type species (original binomen)	Type species (valid binomen)	Type fixation	Notes
Attheyella Brady, 1880a	*Canthocamptus crassus* Sars, 1863	*Attheyella crassa* (Sars, 1863)	subsequent designation	(15)
Attheyella Brady, 1880a	*Canthocamptus crassus* Sars, 1863	*Attheyella crassa* (Sars, 1863)	subsequent designation	(15)
Canthosella Chappuis, 1931	*Canthocamptus muscicola* Chappuis, 1928b	*Attheyella muscicola* (Chappuis, 1928b)	original designation	
Chappuisiella Brehm, 1925	*Canthocamptus crenulatus* Mrázek, 1901	*Attheyella crenulata* (Mrázek, 1901)	subsequent designation	(16)
Delachauxiella Brehm, 1925	*Canthocamptus insignis* Delachaux, 1918	*Attheyella insignis* (Delachaux, 1918)	subsequent designation	(16)
Neomrazekiella Özdikmen & Pesce, 2006	*Canthocamptus dentatus* Poggenpol, 1874	*Attheyella dentata* (Poggenpol, 1874)	original designation	(17)
Ryloviella Borutzky, 1931d	*Attheyella* (*Ryloviella*) *baikalensis* Borutzky, 1931d	*Attheyella baikalensis* Borutzky, 1931d	monotypy	
Australocamptus Karanovic, 2004	*Australocamptus hamondi* Karanovic, 2004		original designation	
Austrocletodes Pallares, 1979	*Austrocletodes tricomatosum* Pallares, 1979		monotypy	
Avdeevia Bresciani & Lützen, 1994	*Avdeevia antarctica* Bresciani & Lützen, 1994		monotypy	
Balaenophilus Aurivillius, 1879	*Balænophilus unisetus* Aurivillius	*Balaenophilus unisetus* Aurivillius, 1879	original designation	
Balucopsylla Rao, 1972	*Balucopsylla similis* Rao, 1972		original designation	
Bathycamptus Huys & Thistle, 1989	*Bathycamptus eckmani* Huys & Thistle, 1989		original designation	
Bathycletopsyllys Huys & Lee, 1999	*Bathycletopsyllus hexarthra* Huys & Lee, 1999		original designation	
Bathyesola Huys & Lee, 2000	*Bathyesola compacta* Huys & Lee, 2000		original designation	
Bathyidia Farran, 1926	*Bathyidia remota* Farran, 1926		monotypy	
Bathylaophonte Lee & Huys, 1999b	*Bathylaophonte azorica* Lee & Huys, 1999b		original designation	
Bathypsammis Huys & Gee, 1993	*Psammis longifurca* Bodin, 1968a	*Bathypsammis longifurca* (Bodin, 1968a)	original designation	
Beatricella T. Scott, 1905b	*Delavalia æmula* T. Scott, 1893	*Beatricella aemula* (T. Scott, 1893)	subsequent designation	(18, 19)
Belemnopontia Huys, 1992	*Leptastacus dispinosus* Mielke, 1982	*Belemnopontia dispinosa* (Mielke, 1982)	original designation	
Bereraia Huys, 2009 mihi	*Ichnusella eione* Cottarelli, 1971	*Bereraia eione* (Cottarelli, 1971)	original designation	(4)
Biameiropsis Karanovic, 2006	*Biameiropsis barrowi* Karanovic, 2006		original designation	
Biuncus Huys, 1996a	*Singularia ingens* Huys, 1995a	*Biuncus ingens* (Huys, 1995a)	original designation	(20)
Bolbotelos Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 2006	*Bolbotelos longisetosus* Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 2006		original designation	
Boreolimella Huys & Thistle, 1989	*Hemimesochra nympha* Por, 1964b	*Boreolimella nympha* (Por, 1964b)	original designation	
Boreopontia Willems, 1981	*Boreopontia heipi* Willems, 1981		original designation	
Boreovermis Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 2006	*Boreovermis bilobata* Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 2006		original designation	
Bradya Boeck, 1873	*Bradya typica* Boeck, 1873		indication	
Bradyellopsis Brian, 1925b	*Bradyellopsis subniger* Brian, 1925b		original designation	(21)
Brescianiana Avdeev, 1982	*Brescianiana rotundata* Avdeev, 1982		original designation	
Breviconia Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 2000	*Arthropsyllus australis* George, 1998a	*Breviconia australis* (George, 1998a)	original designation	
Brevifrons Harris, 1994	*Brevifrons faviolatum* Harris, 1994		monotypy	
Brianola Monard, 1927	*Brianella Stebleri* Monard, 1926a	*Brianola stebleri* (Monard, 1926a)	monotypy	(12, 22)
Bryocamptus Chappuis, 1929a	*Canthocamptus minutus* Claus, 1863	*Bryocamptus minutus* (Claus, 1863)	original designation	
Bryocamptus Chappuis, 1929a	*Canthocamptus minutus* Claus, 1863	*Bryocamptus minutus* (Claus, 1863)	original designation	(4)
Arcticocamptus Chappuis, 1929a	*Cyclopsine alpestris* Vogt, 1845	*Bryocamptus alpestris* (Vogt, 1845)	subsequent designation	(4)
Echinocamptus Chappuis, 1929a	*Canthocamptus echinatus* Mrázek, 1893	*Bryocamptus echinatus* (Mrázek, 1893)	original designation	(4)
Rheocamptus Borutzky, 1952	*Canthocamptus Zschokkei* Schmeil, 1893	*Bryocamptus zschokkei* (Schmeil, 1893)	original designation	(4, 12)
Bulbamphiascus Lang, 1944	*Canthocamptus imus* Brady, 1872	*Bulbamphiascus imus* (Brady, 1872)	original designation	
Caligopsyllus Kunz, 1975b	*Caligopsyllus primus* Kunz, 1975b		monotypy	

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Cancrincola Wilson, 1913	*Cancrincola jamaicensis* Wilson, 1913		original designation	
Canthocamptus Westwood, 1836	*Monoculus staphylinus* Jurine, 1820	*Canthocamptus staphylinus* (Jurine, 1820)	monotypy	(23)
Canuella Scott & Scott, 1893c	*Canuella perplexa* Scott & Scott, 1893c		monotypy	
Canuellina Gurney, 1927	*Canuellina insignis* Gurney, 1927		monotypy	
Canuellopsis Lang, 1936a	*Canuellopsis typica* Lang, 1936a		indication	
Caribbula Huys & Gee, 1990	*Thompsonula hyaenae elongata* Gee, 1988	*Caribbula elongata* (Gee, 1988)	original designation	
Carcinocaris Cottarelli, Bruno & Berrera, 2006	*Carcinocaris serrichelata* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2006		original designation	
Carolinicola Huys & Thistle, 1989	*Hemimesochra trisetosa* Coull, 1973a	*Carolinicola trisetosa* (Coull, 1973a)	original designation	
Carraroenia McCormack, 2006	*Carraroenia ruthae* McCormack, 2006		monotypy	
Ceratonotus Sars, 1909b	*Ceratonotus pectinatus* Sars, 1909b		monotypy	
Cerconeotes Huys, 1992	*Leptastacus mozambicus* Wells, 1967	*Cerconeotes mozambicus* (Wells, 1967)	original designation	
Cervinia Norman in Brady, 1878	*Cervinia Bradyi* Norman in Brady, 1878	*Cervinia bradyi* Norman in Brady, 1878	monotypy	(12, 24)
Cerviniella Smirnov, 1946	*Cerviniella mirabilipes* Smirnov, 1946		monotypy	
Cerviniopsis Sars, 1903	*Cerviniopsis clavicornis* Sars, 1903		subsequent designation	(1, 5, 25)
Ceuthonectes Chappuis, 1924b	*Ceuthonectes serbicus* Chappuis, 1924b		monotypy	
Chappuisius Kiefer, 1938	*Chappuisius inopinus* Kiefer, 1938		monotypy	
Chaulionyx Kihara & Huys, 2009a	*Chaulionyx paivacarvalhoi* Kihara & Huys, 2009a		original designation	
Chilaophonte Huys, 2009 mihi	*Chilaophonte maiquillahuensis* Mielke, 1985	*Chilaophonte maiquillahuensis* (Mielke, 1985)	original designation	(4)
Cholidya Farran, 1914	*Cholidya polypi* Farran, 1914		monotypy	
Cholidyella Avdeev, 1982	*Cholydiella incisa* Avdeev, 1982	*Cholidyella incisa* Avdeev, 1982	original designation	
Ciplakastacus Sak, Karaytuğ & Huys, 2008	*Ciplakastacus mersinensis* Sak, Karaytuğ & Huys, 2008		original designation	
Cithadius Bowman, 1972	*Cithadius cyathurae* Bowman, 1972		original designation	
Cladorostrata Tai & Song, 1979	*Cladorostrata brevipoda* Shen & Tai, 1963	*Cladorostrata brevipoda* (Shen & Tai, 1963)	original designation	(4)
Clavigofera Harris & Iwasaki, 1996	*Clavigofera pacifica* Harris & Iwasaki, 1996		original designation	
Cletodes Brady, 1872	*Cletodes limicola* Brady, 1872		monotypy	(26)
Cletopsyllus Willey, 1935	*Cletopsyllus papillifer* Willey, 1935		monotypy	
Clytemnestra Dana, 1847	*Clytemnestra scutellata* Dana, 1847		monotypy	(27)
Coralliclетodes Soyer, 1966	*Coralliclетodes boutierei* Soyer, 1966		monotypy	
Corbulaseta Huys & Lee, 2000	*Laophonte bulligera* Farran, 1913	*Corbulaseta bulligera* (Farran, 1913)	original designation	
Cornylaophonte Willen, 1996	*Cornylaophonte pleisteri* Willen, 1996		original designation	
Coullana Por, 1984	*Canuella canadensis* Willey, 1923	*Coullana canadensis* (Willey, 1923)	monotypy	
Coullia Hamond, 1973a	*Coullia heteropus* Hamond, 1973a		original designation	
Cubanocleta Petkovski, 1977	*Cubanocleta noodti* Petkovski, 1977		original designation	
Cylindronannopus Coull, 1973a	*Cylindronannopus primus* Coull, 1973a		original designation	
Cylindropsyllus Brady, 1880b	*Cylindropsyllus lævis* Brady, 1880b	*Cylindropsyllus laevis* Brady, 1880b	monotypy	(18, 28)
Cylinula Coull, 1971a	*Cylinula proxima* Coull, 1971a		original designation	
Dactylopia Becker, 1974	*Dactylopia peruana* Becker, 1974		monotypy	
Dactylopodamphiascopsis Lang, 1944	*Amphiascus latifolius* Sars, 1909c	*Dactylopodamphiascopsis latifolius* (Sars, 1909c)	original designation	
Dactylopodella Sars, 1905c	*Dactylopus flavus* Claus, 1866	*Dactylopodella flava* (Claus, 1866)	monotypy	
Dactylopodopsis Sars, 1911a	*Dactylopodopsis dilatata* Sars, 1911a		monotypy	

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Dactylopusia Norman, 1903a	*Dactylopus tisboides* Claus, 1863	*Dactylopusia tisboides* (Claus, 1863)	designation by ICZN	(29)
Dactylopusioides Brian, 1928b	*Dactylopusioides stampaliae* Brian, 1928b	*Dactylopusioides macrolabris* (Claus, 1866)	monotypy	(30)
Dahlakocamptus Huys, 2009 mihi	*Cletocamptus xenuus* Por, 1968	*Dahlakia xenuus* (Por, 1968)	original designation	(4)
Dahmsopottekina Özdikmen, 2009	*Metahuntemannia curticauda* Becker, 1979	*Dahmsopottekina curticauda* (Becker, 1979)	original designation	(115)
Danielssenia Boeck, 1873	*Danielssenia typica* Boeck, 1873		indication	
Darcythompsonia T. Scott, 1906	*Cylindropsyllus fairliensis* T. Scott, 1899b	*Darcythompsonia fairliensis* (T. Scott, 1899b)	original designation	(31)
Delamarella Chappuis, 1954b	*Delamarella arenicola* Chappuis, 1954b		monotypy	(32)
Delavalia Brady, 1869	*Delavalia palustris* Brady, 1869		monotypy	
Dendropsyllus Conroy-Dalton, 2003	*Dendropsyllus thomasi* Conroy-Dalton, 2003		original designation	
Diagoniceps Willey, 1930	*Diagoniceps lævis* Willey, 1930	*Diagoniceps laevis* Willey, 1930	monotypy	(18)
Diarthrodella Klie, 1949	*Diarthrodella orbiculata* Klie, 1949		original designation	
Diarthrodes Thomson, 1883	*Diarthrodes novæ-zealandiæ* Thomson, 1883	*Diarthrodes novaezealandiae* Thomson, 1883	monotypy	(18, 33)
Dilatatiocauda Harris, 2002	*Porcellidium dilatatum* Hicks, 1971	*Dilatatiocauda dilatata* (Hicks, 1971)	original designation	
Diosaccopsis Brian, 1925a	*Diosaccopsis rubeus* Brian, 1925a		subsequent designation	(5, 34)
Diosaccus Boeck, 1873	*Dactylopus tenuicornis* Claus, 1863	*Diosaccus tenuicornis* (Claus, 1863)	subsequent designation	(35)
Discoharpacticus Noodt, 1954	*Discoharpacticus mirabilis* Noodt, 1954		original designation	
Distioculus Huys & Böttger-Schnack, 1994	*Miracia minor* T. Scott, 1894a	*Distioculus minor* (T. Scott, 1894a)	original designation	
Dizahavia Por, 1979	*Dizahavia halophila* Por, 1979		original designation	
Domnuia Willen, 2004	*Domnuia larsi* Willen, 2004		original designation	
Donsiella Stephensen, 1936	*Donsiella limnoriae* Stephensen, 1936		monotypy	
Dorsiceratus Drzycimski, 1967b	*Dorsiceratus octocornis* Drzycimski, 1967b		monotypy	
Drescheriella Dahms & Dieckmann, 1987	*Drescheriella glacialis* Dahms & Dieckmann, 1987		original designation	
Dyacrenhydrosoma Gee, 1999	*Dyacrenhydrosoma breviseta* Gee, 1999		original designation	
Echinocletodes Lang, 1936b	*Cletodes armata* T. Scott, 1903b	*Echinocletodes armatus* (T. Scott, 1903b)	original designation	
Echinolaophonte Nicholls, 1941b	*Cleta horrida* Norman, 1876	*Echinolaophonte horrida* (Norman, 1876)	original designation	
Echinopsyllus Sars, 1909b	*Echinopsyllus Normani* Sars, 1909b	*Echinopsyllus normani* Sars, 1909b	monotypy	
Echinosunaristes Huys, 1995b	*Echinosunaristes bathyalis* Huys, 1995b		original designation	
Ectinosoma Boeck, 1865	*Ectinosoma melaniceps* Boeck, 1865		monotypy	(36)
Ectinosomella Sars, 1910	*Ectinosomella nitidula* Sars, 1910		monotypy	
Ectinosomoides Nicholls, 1945b	*Ectinosomoides longipes* Nicholls, 1945b		monotypy	
Elanella Por, 1984	*Canuella elanitica* Por, 1967	*Elanella elanitica* (Por, 1967)	monotypy	
Elaphoidella Chappuis, 1929a	*Canthocamptus elaphoides* Chappuis, 1924b	*Elaphoidella elaphoides* (Chappuis, 1924b)	original designation	
Elapholaophonte Schizas & Shirley, 1994b	*Elapholaophonte decaceros* Schizas & Shirley, 1994b		original designation	
Ellucana Sewell, 1940	*Canuella* (*Ellucana*) *longicauda* Sewell, 1940	*Ellucana longicauda* (Sewell, 1940)	monotypy	(37)
Emertonia Wilson, 1932	*Emertonia gracilis* Wilson, 1932		original designation	(4)
Enhydrosoma Boeck, 1873	*Enhydrosoma curticauda* Boeck, 1873		subsequent designation	(38)
Enhydrosomella Monard, 1935b	*Enhydrosomella staufferi* Monard, 1935b		monotypy	
Eoschizopera Wells & Rao, 1976	*Schizopera syltensis* Mielke, 1973	*Eoschizopera syltensis* (Mielke, 1973)	original designation	
Epactophanes Mrázek, 1893	*Epactophanes richardi* Mrázek, 1893		monotypy	
Epactophanoides Borutzky, 1966	*Epactophanoides udegeicus* Borutzky, 1966		monotypy	
Esola Edwards, 1891	*Esola longicauda* Edwards, 1891		monotypy	

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Eucanuella T. Scott, 1901	*Eucanuella spinifera* T. Scott, 1901		monotypy	
Eudactylopus A. Scott, 1909	*Dactylopus latipes* T. Scott, 1894a *nec* Boeck (1865)	*Eudactylopus andrewi* Sewell, 1940	original designation	(39)
Eupelte Claus, 1860	*Eupelte gracilis* Claus, 1860		monotypy	
Eurycletodes Sars, 1909a	*Cletodes laticauda* Boeck, 1873	*Eurycletodes laticauda* (Boeck, 1873)	subsequent designation	(40)
Eurycletodes Sars, 1909a	*Cletodes laticauda* Boeck, 1873	*Eurycletodes laticauda* (Boeck, 1873)	subsequent designation	(40)
Oligocletodes Lang, 1944	*Cletodes lata* T. Scott, 1892	*Eurycletodes latus* (T. Scott, 1892)	original designation	
Euterpina Norman, 1903a	*Euterpe gracilis* Claus, 1863	*Euterpina acutifrons* (Dana, 1847)	subsequent monotypy	(41)
Evansula T. Scott, 1906b	*Tetragoniceps incertus* T. Scott, 1892	*Evansula incerta* (T. Scott, 1892)	original designation	(42)
Expansicervinia Montagna, 1981	*Expansicervinia glacieria* Montagna, 1981		original designation	
Feregastes Fiers, 1986a	*Feregastes wellensi* Fiers, 1986a		original designation	
Fibulacamptus Hamond, 1988	*Fibulacamptus victorianus* Hamond, 1988		original designation	
Filexilia Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 1997	*Ameira longicaudata* Nicholls, 1939a	*Filexilia trisetosa* Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 1997	original designation	(43)
Fladenia Gee & Huys, 1990	*Danielssenia robusta* Sars, 1921	*Fladenia robusta* (Sars, 1921)	original designation	
Folioquinpes Fiers & Rutledge, 1990	*Folioquinpes mangalis* Fiers & Rutledge, 1990		original designation	
Forficatocaris Jakobi, 1969	*Parastenocaris forficata* Noodt, 1963	*Forficatocaris forficata* (Noodt, 1963)	original designation	
Foweya Gee, 2006	*Parastenhelia anglica* Norman & Scott, 1905	*Foweya anglica* (Norman & Scott, 1905)	original designation	
Fultonia T. Scott, 1902	*Fultonia hirsuta* T. Scott, 1902		monotypy	
Galapacanuella Mielke, 1979	*Galapacanuella beckeri* Mielke, 1979		monotypy	
Galapalaophonte Mielke, 1981	*Galapalaophonte pacifica* Mielke, 1981		original designation	
Geeopsis Huys in Huys *et al.*, 1996	*Tachidius incisipes* Klie, 1913	*Geeopsis incisipes* (Klie, 1913)	monotypy	(44)
Genesis López-González, Bresciani & Huys in López-González *et al.*, 2000	*Genesis vulcanoctopusi* López-González, Bresciani & Huys in López-González *et al.*, 2000		original designation	
Gideonia George & Martínez Arbizu, 2005	*Gideonia noncavernicola* George & Martínez Arbizu, 2005		original designation	
Glabrameira Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 1997	*Ameira bengalensis* Rao & Ganapati, 1969	*Glabrameira bengalensis* (Rao & Ganapati, 1969)	original designation	
Glabrotelson Huys, 2009 mihi	*Hastigerella mehuinensis* Mielke, 1986	*Glabrotelson mehuinense* (Mielke, 1986)	original designation	(4)
Glaciella Kikuchi, 1994	*Glaciella yalensis* Kikuchi, 1994		original designation	
Godianiceps Fiers, 1995	*Godianiceps mayae* Fiers, 1995		original designation	
Goffinella Wilson, 1932	*Goffinella stylifer* Wilson, 1932		original designation	
Goniopsyllus Brady, 1883	*Goniopsyllus rostratus* Brady, 1883		monotypy	
Gulcamptus Miura, 1969	*Gulcamptus uenoi* Miura, 1969		original designation	
Haifameira Por, 1964a	*Haifameira archibenthoica* Por, 1964a		monotypy	
Halectinosoma Vervoort, 1962	*Ectinosoma sarsi* Boeck, 1873	*Halectinosoma sarsi* (Boeck, 1873)	original designation	(4)
Halophytophilus Brian, 1919	*Alophytophilus fusiformis* Brian, 1919	*Halophytophilus fusiformis* Brian, 1919	monotypy	(45)
Haloschizopera Lang, 1944	*Stenhelia pygmæa* Norman & Scott, 1905	*Haloschizopera pygmaea* (Norman & Scott, 1905)	original designation	
Hamondia Huys, 1990b	*Hamondia superba* Huys, 1990b		original designation	
Hanikraia Huys, 2009 mihi	*Hemimesochra derketo* Por, 1964a	*Hanikraia derketo* (Por, 1964a)	original designation	(4)
Harpacticella Sars, 1908c	*Harpacticella inopinata* Sars, 1908c		monotypy	
Harpacticus Milne-Edwards, 1840	*Cyclops chelifer* Müller, 1776	*Harpacticus chelifer* (Müller, 1776)	subsequent designation	(46)

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Harrietella T. Scott, 1906a	(?) *Laophonte simulans* T. Scott, 1894b	*Harrietella simulans* (T. Scott, 1894b)	original designation	
Helmutkunzia Wells & Rao, 1976	*Actopsyllus hartmannorum* Kunz, 1971	*Helmutkunzia hartmannorum* (Kunz, 1971)	original designation	
Hemicervinia Lang, 1935	*Herdmania stylifera* Thompson, 1893	*Hemicervinia stylifera* (Thompson, 1893)	monotypy	(47)
Hemicletodes Lang, 1936a	*Hemicletodes typicus* Lang, 1936a		indication	
Hemilaophonte Jakubisiak, 1932	*Hemilaophonte Janinæ* Jakubisiak, 1932	*Hemilaophonte janinae* Jakubisiak, 1932	monotypy	(12, 18)
Hemimesochra Sars, 1920b	*Hemimesochra clavularis* Sars, 1920b		monotypy	
Herdmaniopsis Brotskaya, 1963	*Herdmaniopsis abyssicola* Brotskaya, 1963		original designation	
Heterolaophonte Lang, 1948	*Cyclops Stromii* Baird, 1837	*Heterolaophonte stroemii* (Baird, 1837)	original designation	(4, 12, 48)
Heteronychocamptus Lee & Huys, 1999b	*Paronychocamptus connexus* Pallares, 1979	*Heteronychocamptus connexus* (Pallares, 1979)	original designation	
Heteropsyllus T. Scott, 1894b	*Heteropsyllus curticaudatus* T. Scott, 1894b		monotypy	(49)
Hirtaleptomesochra Karanovic, 2004	*Hirtaleptomesochra bispinosa* Karanovic, 2004		original designation	
Hoplolaophonte Hamond, 1973a	*Hoplolaophonte aculeata* Hamond, 1973a		monotypy	
Huntemannia Poppe, 1884	*Huntemannia jadensis* Poppe, 1884		monotypy	
Hypalocletodes Por, 1967	*Hypalocletodes salomonis* Por, 1967		monotypy	
Hypocamptus Chappuis, 1929b	*Maraenobiotus brehmi* Douwe, 1922	*Hypocamptus brehmi* (Douwe, 1922)	original designation	
Ialysus Brian, 1927b	*Ialysus rufus* Brian, 1927b		monotypy	
Idyanthe Sars, 1909c	*Idyopsis dilatata* Sars, 1905b	*Idyanthe dilatata* (Sars, 1905b)	subsequent designation	(1, 50)
Idyella Sars, 1905b	*Idyella pallidula* Sars, 1905b		subsequent designation	(1, 51)
Idyellopsis Lang, 1948	*Idyellopsis typica* Lang, 1948		indication	(4)
Ifanella Vervoort, 1964	*Ifanella chacei* Vervoort, 1964		original designation	
Indolaophonte Cottarelli, Saporito & Puccetti, 1986a	*Indolaophonte ramai* Cottarelli, Saporito & Puccetti, 1986a		monotypy	
Inermipes Lee & Huys, 2002	*Inermipes humphreysi* Lee & Huys, 2002		original designation	
Inermiphonte Huys & Lee, 2009	*Laophonte danversae* Hamond, 1969	*Inermiphonte danversae* (Hamond, 1969)	original designation	
Intercanuella Becker & Schriever, 1979	*Intercanuella lima* Becker & Schriever, 1979		original designation	
Intercletodes Fiers, 1987	*Intercletodes interita* Fiers, 1987		original designation	
Intercrusia Huys, 1996b	*Intercrusia problematica* Huys, 1996b		original designation	
Intersunaristes Huys, 1995b	*Sunaristes dardani* Humes & Ho, 1969a	*Intersunaristes dardani* (Humes & Ho, 1969a)	original designation	
Isocletopsyllus Huys & Lee, 1999	*Cletopsyllus tertius* Por, 1964a	*Isocletopsyllus tertius* (Por, 1964a)	original designation	
Isthmiocaris George & Schminke, 2003	*Isthmiocaris longitelson* George & Schminke, 2003		original designation	
Itunella Brady, 1896	*? Cletodes tenuiremis* T. Scott, 1893	*Itunella tenuiremis* (T. Scott, 1893)	monotypy	(52)
Jamstecia Lee & Huys, 2000	*Jamstecia terazakii* Lee & Huys, 2000		original designation	
Jonesiella Brady, 1880a	*Jonesiella fusiformis* Brady, 1880a		subsequent designation	(53)
Juxtaramia Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 2000	*Juxtaramia polaris* Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 2000		original designation	
Karllangia Noodt, 1964	*Karllangia arenicola* Noodt, 1964		original designation	
Keraia Willen & Dittmar, 2009	*Pseudomesochra tamara* Smirnov, 1946	*Keraia tamara* (Smirnov, 1946)	original designation	
Kinnecaris Jakobi, 1972	*Parastenocaris forciculata* Chappuis, 1953	*Kinnecaris forficulata* (Chappuis, 1953)	original designation	
Klieonychocamptoides Noodt, 1958	*Klieonychocamptoides remanei* Noodt, 1958		original designation	
Klieonychocamptus Noodt, 1958	*Laophonte kliei* Monard, 1935a	*Klieonychocamptus kliei* (Monard, 1935a)	original designation	
Klieosoma Hicks & Schriever, 1985	*Halophytophilus* ? *triarticulatus* Klie, 1949	*Klieosoma triarticulatum* (Klie, 1949)	original designation	(54)
Kollerua Gee, 1994	*Enhydrosoma radhakrishnai* Ranga Reddy, 1979	*Kollerua radhakrishnai* (Ranga Reddy, 1979)	original designation	

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Kristensenia Por, 1983b	*Kristensenia pallida* Por, 1983b		monotypy	
Kunzia Wells, 1967	*Kunzia epacra* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Kushia Harris & Iwasaki, 1996	*Kushia zosteraphila* Harris & Iwasaki, 1996		original designation	
Laophonte Philippi, 1840	*Laophonte cornuta* Philippi, 1840		monotypy	(55)
Laophontina Norman & Scott, 1905	*Laophontina dubia* Norman & Scott, 1905		monotypy	
Laophontisochra George, 2002	*Laophontisochra maryamae* George, 2002		original designation	
Laophontodes T. Scott, 1894b	*Laophonte* (*Laophontodes*) *typicus* T. Scott, 1894b	*Laophontodes typicus* (T. Scott, 1894b)	indication	(56)
Laophontopsis Sars, 1908b	*Cleta lamellifera* Claus, 1863	*Laophontopsis lamellifera* (Claus, 1863)	monotypy	(57)
Laubieria Soyer, 1966	*Laubieria corallicola* Soyer, 1966		monotypy	
Leptameira Huys, 2009 mihi	*Leptomesochra confluens* Sars, 1911c	*Leptameira confluens* (Sars, 1911c)	monotypy	(4)
Leptastacus T. Scott, 1906a	*Tetragoniceps macronyx* T. Scott, 1892	*Leptastacus macronyx* (T. Scott, 1892)	original designation	
Leptocaris T. Scott, 1899b	*Leptocaris minutus* T. Scott, 1899b	*Leptocaris minuta* T. Scott, 1899b	monotypy	(58)
Leptocletodes Sars, 1920c	*Leptocletodes debilis* Sars, 1920c		monotypy	
Leptomesochra Sars, 1911b	*Normanella attenuata* A. Scott, 1896	*Leptomesochra attenuata* (A. Scott, 1896)	subsequent designation	(1, 4)
Leptopontia T. Scott, 1902	*Leptopontia curvicauda* T. Scott, 1902		monotypy	
Leptopsyllus T. Scott, 1894b	*Leptopsyllus typicus* T. Scott, 1894b		indication	
Leptopsyllus T. Scott, 1894b	*Leptopsyllus typicus* T. Scott, 1894b		indication	
Paraleptopsyllus Lang, 1944	*Paramesochra arctica* Lang, 1936a	*Leptopsyllus arcticus* (Lang, 1936a)	original designation	
Leptotachidia Becker, 1974	*Leptotachidia iberica* Becker, 1974		original designation	
Lessinocamptus Stoch, 1997	*Lessinocamptus caoduroi* Stoch, 1997		original designation	
Ligulocamptus Guo, 1998	*Ligulocamptus loffleri* Guo, 1998		original designation	
Limameira Soyer, 1975b	*Limameira mediterranea* Soyer, 1975b		monotypy	
Limnocletodes Borutzky, 1926	*Limnocletodes behningi* Borutzky, 1926		monotypy	
Lipomelum Fiers, 1986b	*Lipomelum heteromelum* Fiers, 1986b		original designation	
Lobitella Monard, 1934	*Lobitella apoda* Monard, 1934		monotypy	
Lobopleura Conroy-Dalton, 2004	*Lobopleura ambiducti* Conroy-Dalton, 2004		original designation	
Loefflerella Rouch, 1962	*Löfflerella dentata* Rouch, 1962	*Loefflerella dentata* Rouch, 1962	monotypy	(18, 59)
Longipedia Claus, 1862	*Longipedia coronata* Claus, 1863		subsequent monotypy	(60)
Loureirophonte Jakobi, 1953	*Loureirophonte Catharinensis* Jakobi, 1953	*Loureirophonte catharinensis* Jakobi, 1953	original designation	(12)
Lourinia Wilson, 1924	*Jurinia armata* Claus, 1866	*Lourinia armata* (Claus, 1866)	monotypy	(61)
Lucayostratiotes Huys, 1990b	*Rhynchothalestris cornuta* Geddes, 1969	*Lucayostratiotes cornuta* (Geddes, 1969)	original designation	
Macrosetella A. Scott, 1909	*Setella gracilis* Dana, 1847	*Macrosetella gracilis* (Dana, 1847)	subsequent designation	(62)
Malacopsyllus Sars, 1911b	*Malacopsyllus fragilis* Sars, 1911b		monotypy	
Maiquilaophonte Mielke, 1985	*Maiquilaophonte uachi* Mielke, 1985		monotypy	
Maraenobiotus Mrázek, 1893	*Maraenobiotus vejdovskýi* Mrázek, 1893	*Maraenobiotus vejdovskyi* Mrázek, 1893	monotypy	(18)
Marbefia Huys & Lee, 2009	*Paronychocamptus carthyi* Hamond, 1968	*Lamelliphonte carthyi* (Hamond, 1968)	original designation	
Marionobiotus Chappuis, 1940b	*Marionobiotus Jeanneli* Chappuis, 1940b	*Marionobiotus jeanneli* Chappuis, 1940b	monotypy	(12)
Marsteinia Drzycimski, 1968	*Marsteinia typica* Drzycimski, 1968		indication	(63)
Megistocletodes Por, 1986b	*Megistocletodes translucens* Por, 1986b		original designation	
Meiopsyllus Cottarelli & Forniz, 1995	*Meiopsyllus marinae* Cottarelli & Forniz, 1995		monotypy	

Genus-group name (subgenera indented)	Type species (original binomen)	Type species (valid binomen)	Type fixation	Notes
Melima Por, 1964a	*Melima caulerpae* Por, 1964a		original designation	
Meloriastacus Huys & Todaro, 1997	*Meloriastacus ctenidis* Huys & Todaro, 1997		original designation	
Membranastacus Huys, 1992	*Membranastacus inopinatus* Huys, 1992		original designation	
Mesochra Boeck, 1865	*Mesochra Liljeborgii* Boeck, 1865	*Mesochra lilljeborgii* Boeck, 1865*	subsequent designation	(12, 64)
Mesocletodes Sars, 1909a	*Cletodes irrasa* Scott & Scott, 1894	*Mesocletodes irrasus* (Scott & Scott, 1894)	original designation	
Mesopontia Sak, Huys & Karaytuğ, 2008	*Arenopontia dillonbeachia* Lang, 1965	*Mesopontia dillonbeachia* (Lang, 1965)	original designation	
Mesopsyllus Por, 1960b	*Mesopsyllus atargatis* Por, 1960b		monotypy	
Metahuntemannia Smirnov, 1946	*Metahuntemannia gorbunovi* Smirnov, 1946		monotypy	
Metamphiascopsis Lang, 1944	*Dactylophusia hirsuta* Thompson & Scott, 1903	*Metamphiascopsis hirsutus* (Thompson & Scott, 1903)	original designation	
Meteorina George, 2004b	*Meteorina magnifica* George, 2004b		monotypy	
Metis Philippi, 1843	*Metis ignea* Philippi, 1843		monotypy	(65)
Mexicolaophonte Cottarelli, 1977	*Mexicolaophonte arganoi* Cottarelli, 1977		monotypy	
Microarthridion Lang, 1944	*Tachidius littoralis* Poppe, 1881	*Microarthridion littorale* (Poppe, 1881)	original designation	
Microcanuella Mielke, 1994a	*Microcanuella bisetosa* Mielke, 1994a		original designation	
Microchelonia Brady, 1918	*Microchelonia glacialis* Brady, 1918		monotypy	(4)
Microlaophonte Vervoort, 1964	*Microlaophonte spongicola* Vervoort, 1964		original designation	
Micropsammis Gee & Huys, 1991	*Micropsammis noodti* Mielke, 1975	*Micropsammis noodti* (Mielke, 1975)	original designation	(4)
Microsetella Brady & Robertson, 1873	*Microsetella atlantica* Brady & Robertson, 1873	*Microsetella norvegica* (Boeck, 1865)	monotypy	(66)
Mictyricola Nicholls, 1957	*Myctyricola typica* Nicholls, 1957	*Mictyricola typica* Nicholls, 1957	indication	
Mielkiella George, 1997	*Mielkiella spinulosa* George, 1997		monotypy	
Minervella Cottarelli & Venanzetti, 1989	*Minervella baccettii* Cottarelli & Venanzetti, 1989		monotypy	
Miracia Dana, 1846	*Miracia efferata* Dana, 1849		subsequent designation	(5, 67)
Miroslavia Apostolov, 1980	*Miroslavia longicaudata* Apostolov, 1980		original designation	
Miscegenus Wells, Hicks & Coull, 1982	*Miscegenus heretaunga* Wells, Hicks & Coull, 1982		original designation	
Monardius Huys, 2009 mihi	*Teissierella salammboi* Monard, 1935b	*Monardius salammboi* (Monard, 1935b)	original designation	(4)
Monocletodes Lang, 1936b	*Cletodes varians* T. Scott, 1903a	*Monocletodes varians* (T. Scott, 1903a)	monotypy	
Monodicaris Schminke, 2009	*Monodicaris larsi* Schminke, 2009		original designation	
Moraria Scott & Scott, 1893a	*Moraria Anderson-Smithi* Scott & Scott, 1903b	*Moraria brevipes* (Sars, 1863)	monotypy	(68)
Morariopsis Borutzky, 1931b	*Morariopsis typica* Borutzky, 1931b		indication	(69)
Mourephonte Jakobi, 1953	*Mourephonte catharinensis* Jakobi, 1953	*Mourephonte longiseta* (Nicholls, 1941a)	original designation	(70)
Mucropedia Bouck, Thistle & Huys, 1999	*Mucropedia cookorum* Bouck, Thistle & Huys, 1999		original designation	
Mucrosenia Gee & Huys, 1994	*Mucrosenia kendalli* Gee & Huys, 1994		original designation	
Muohuysia Özdikmen, 2009	*Stenhelia xylophila* Hicks, 1988a	*Muohuysia xylophila* (Hicks, 1988a)	original designation	(116)
Murunducaris Reid, 1994	*Murunducaris juneae* Reid, 1994		monotypy	
Mwania Fiers & De Troch, 2000	*Mwania phytocola* Fiers & De Troch, 2000		original designation	
Nannomesochra Gurney, 1932	*Pseudomesochra parvula* Gurney, 1927	*Nannomesochra arupinensis* (Brian, 1925a)	monotypy	(71)
Nannopus Brady, 1880a	*Nannopus palustris* Brady, 1880a		monotypy	
Nathaniella Por, 1984	*Canuella reichi* Por, 1964a	*Nathaniella reichi* (Por, 1964a)	monotypy	
Navalonia Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 1994	*Stenocaris kerguelenensis* Bodiou, 1977	*Navalonia kerguelenensis* (Bodiou, 1977)	original designation	
Nematovorax Bröhldick, 2005	*Nematovorax gebkelinae* Bröhldick, 2005		original designation	
Neoacrenhydrosoma Gee & Mu, 2000	*Neoacrenhydrosoma zhangi* Gee & Mu, 2000		original designation	

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Neoargestes Drzycimski, 1967a	*Neoargestes variabilis* Drzycimski, 1967a		monotypy	
Neobradya T. Scott, 1892	*Neobradya pectinifer* T. Scott, 1892	*Neobradya pectinifera* T. Scott, 1892	monotypy	
Neocancrincola Mañé-Garzón & Sobota, 1974	*Neocancrincola platensis* Mañé-Garzón & Sobota, 1974		original designation	
Neodactylopus Nicholls, 1945a	*Neodactylopus cyclopoides* Nicholls, 1945a		monotypy	(72)
Neoechiniphora Huys, 1996b	*Neoechinophora fosshageni* Huys, 1996b		original designation	
Neogoniceps Fiers & De Troch, 2000	*Neogoniceps martinezi* Fiers & De Troch, 2000		original designation	
Neoleptastacus Nicholls, 1945b	*Neoleptastacus spinicaudatus* Nicholls, 1945b		monotypy	
Neomiscegenus Karanovic & Ranga Reddy, 2004	*Neomiscegenus indicus* Karanovic & Ranga Reddy, 2004		original designation	
Neonitocrella Lee & Huys, 2002	*Nitocrella insularis* Miura, 1962	*Neonitocrella insularis* (Miura, 1962)	original designation	
Neopeltopsis Hicks, 1976	*Neopeltopsis pectinipes* Hicks, 1976		original designation	
Neopsammastacus Cottarelli & Venanzetti, 1989	*Psammastacus spinicaudus* Wells, 1967	*Neopsammastacus spinicauda* (Wells, 1967)	original designation	
Neoscutellidium Zwerner, 1967	*Neoscutellidium yeatmani* Zwerner, 1967		original designation	
Neotachidius Shen & Tai, 1963	*Tachidius* (*Neotachidius*) *triangularis* Shen & Tai, 1963	*Neotachidius triangularis* (Shen & Tai, 1963)	monotypy	(73)
Neotisbella Boxshall, 1979	*Neotisbella gigas* Boxshall, 1979		original designation	
Neozausodes Bouck, Thistle & Huys, 1999	*Zausodes areolatus* Geddes, 1968a	*Neozausodes areolatus* (Geddes, 1968a)	original designation	
Nitocra Boeck, 1865	*Nitokra typica* Boeck, 1865	*Nitocra typica* Boeck, 1865	indication	(74)
Nitocrella Chappuis, 1924b	*Nitocrella hirta* Chappuis, 1924b		monotypy	
Nitocrellopsis Galassi, De Laurentiis & Dole-Olivier, 1999	*Nitocrellopsis rouchi* Galassi, De Laurentiis & Dole-Olivier, 1999		original designation	(75)
Noodtiella Wells, 1965b	*Sigmatidium* ? *arenosetelloides* Noodt, 1958	*Noodtiella arenosetelloides* (Noodt, 1958)	original designation	(76)
Noodtorthopsyllus Lang, 1965	*Orthopsyllus psammophilus* Noodt, 1955	*Noodtorthopsyllus psammophilus* (Noodt, 1955)	monotypy	(77)
Normanella Brady, 1880a	*Normanella dubia* Brady, 1880a		monotypy	
Notopontia Bodiou, 1977	*Notopontia stephanieae* Bodiou, 1977		monotypy	
Novanitocrella Karanovic, 2004	*Novanitocrella aboriginesi* Karanovic, 2004		original designation	
Novocrinia Huys & Iliffe, 1998	*Novocrinia trifida* Huys & Iliffe, 1998		original designation	
Novolaophonte Cottarelli, Saporito & Puccetti, 1983	*Novolaophonte viatorum* Cottarelli, Saporito & Puccetti, 1983		monotypy	
Nudivorax Lee & Huys, 2000	*Nudivorax todai* Lee & Huys, 2000		original designation	
Nyxis Willen, 2009	*Nyxis rostrocularis* Willen, 2009		original designation	
Octopinella Avdeev, 1986	*Octopinella tenacis* Avdeev, 1986	*Octopinella tenax* Avdeev, 1986	original designation	
Oculosetella Dahl, 1895	*Miracia gracilis* Dana, 1849	*Oculosetella gracilis* (Dana, 1849)	monotypy	
Odaginiceps Fiers, 1995	*Odaginiceps clarkae* Fiers, 1995		original designation	
Odiliacletodes Soyer, 1965	*Odiliacletodes gracilis* Soyer, 1965		monotypy	
Oikopus Wells, 1967	*Oikopus rostrilabrus* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Oligoxylora Hicks, 1988b	*Oligoxylora cooksoni* Hicks, 1988b		monotypy	
Oniscopsis Chappuis, 1955	*Oniscopsis Pauliani* Chappuis, 1955	*Oniscopsis pauliani* Chappuis, 1955	monotypy	(12)
Onychocamptus Daday, 1903	*Onychocamptus heteropus* Blanchard & Richard, 1891	*Onychocamptus mohammed* (Blanchard & Richard, 1891)	monotypy	(78)
Onychopontia Sak, Huys & Karaytuğ, 2008	*Onychopontia nichollsi* Sak, Huys & Karaytuğ, 2008		original designation	
Onychostenhelia Itô, 1979b	*Onychostenhelia falcifera* Itô, 1979b		original designation	
Orthopsyllus Brady & Robertson, 1873	*Lilljeborgia linearis* Claus, 1866	*Orthopsyllus linearis* (Claus, 1866)	monotypy	(79)

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Pabellonia Gómez, 2000	*Pabellonia olganoguerae* Gómez, 2000		original designation	
Parabradya Lang, 1944	*Bradya confluens* Lang, 1936a	*Parabradya confluens* (Lang, 1936a)	original designation	(80)
Paracerviniella Brotskaya, 1963	*Paracerviniella denticulata* Brotskaya, 1963		original designation	
Paracrenhydrosoma Gee, 1999	*Acrenhydrosoma maccalli* Schizas & Shirley, 1994a	*Paracrenhydrosoma maccalli* (Schizas & Shirley, 1994a)	original designation	
Paradactylopodia Lang, 1944	*Dactylopus latipes* Boeck, 1865	*Paradactylopodia latipes* (Boeck, 1865)	original designation	
Paradanielssenia Soyer, 1970b	*Paradanielssenia kunzi* Soyer, 1970b		monotypy	
Paraforficatocaris Jakobi, 1972	*Paraforficatocaris paranaensis* Jakobi, 1972		original designation	
Paraidya Huys, 2009 mihi	*Paraidya major* Sewell, 1940	*Paraidya major* (Sewell, 1940)	original designation	(4)
Paralaophonte Lang, 1948	*Cleta brevirostris* Claus, 1863	*Paralaophonte brevirostris* (Claus, 1863)	original designation	(1, 4)
Paralaophontodes Lang, 1965	*Laophonte echinata* Willey, 1930	*Paralaophontodes echinatus* (Willey, 1930)	monotypy	
Paraleptastacus Wilson, 1932	*Paraleptastacus brevicaudatus* Wilson, 1932		original designation	
Paraleptomesochra Wells, 1967	*Paraleptomesochra minima* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Parameiropsis Becker, 1974	*Parameiropsis peruanus* Becker, 1974		original designation	
Paramenophia Lang, 1954	*Paramenophia chilensis* Lang, 1954		original designation	
Paramesochra T. Scott, 1892	*Paramesochra dubia* T. Scott , 1892		monotypy	
Paramorariopsis Brancelj, 1991	*Paramorariopsis anae* Brancelj, 1991		original designation	
Paramphiascella Lang, 1944	*Stenhelia hispida* Brady, 1880a	*Paramphiascella hispida* (Brady, 1880a)	original designation	
Paramphiascoides Wells, 1967	*Paramphiascoides mixtus* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Paranaiara Kihara & Huys, 2009b	*Paranaiara inajae* Kihara & Huys, 2009b		original designation	
Paranannopus Lang, 1948	*Nannopus abyssi* Sars, 1920c	*Paranannopus abyssi* (Sars, 1920c)	original designation	(1, 4)
Paranitocrella Tang & Knott, 2009	*Paranitocrella bastiani* Tang & Knott, 2009		original designation	
Parapeltidium A. Scott, 1909	*Parapeltidium johnstoni* A. Scott, 1909		monotypy	
Parapseudoleptomesochra Lang, 1965	*Ameira trisetosa* Krishnaswamy, 1957	*Parapseudoleptomesochra trisetosa* (Krishnaswamy, 1957)	original designation	
Parargestes Lang, 1944	*Argestes tenuis* Sars, 1921	*Parargestes tenuis* (Sars, 1921)	original designation	
Pararobertsonia Lang, 1944	*Dactylopus abyssi* Boeck, 1873	*Pararobertsonia abyssi* (Boeck, 1873)	original designation	
Paraschizopera Wells, 1981	*Paraschizopera beckeri* Wells, 1981		original designation	
Parasewellina Cottarelli, Saporito & Puccetti, 1986b	*Parasewellina prima* Cottarelli, Saporito & Puccetti, 1986b		original designation	
Parastenhelia Thompson & Scott, 1903	*Parastenhelia hornelli* Thompson & Scott, 1903		subsequent designation	(81)
Parastenocaris Kessler, 1913	*Parastenocaris brevipes* Kessler, 1913		monotypy	(82)
Parasunaristes Fiers, 1982	*Parasunaristes cucullaris* Fiers, 1982		original designation	
Parategastes Sars, 1904b	*Amymone sphaerica* Claus, 1863	*Parategastes sphaericus* (Claus, 1863)	original designation	
Parathalestris Brady & Robertson, 1873	*Thalestris Clausii* Norman, 1869	*Parathalestris clausii* (Norman, 1869)*	monotypy	(12)
Paratigriopus Itô, 1969	*Paratigriopus hoshidei* Itô, 1969		original designation	
Parbatocamptus Dumont & Maas, 1988	*Parbatocamptus jochenmartensi* Dumont & Maas, 1988		original designation	
Parevansula Guille & Soyer, 1966	*Parevansula mediterranea* Guille & Soyer, 1966		monotypy	
Parialysus Nicholls, 1941b	*Tydemanella robusta* Nicholls, 1941a	*Parialysus robustus* (Nicholls, 1941a)	monotypy	
Paronychocamptus Lang, 1948	*Laophonte curticaudata* Boeck, 1865	*Paronychocamptus curticaudatus* (Boeck, 1865)	original designation	
Patagoniaella Pallares, 1968c	*Patagoniaella vervoorti* Pallares, 1968c		original designation	

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Peltidiphonte Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006a	*Peltidiphonte rostrata* Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006a		original designation	
Peltidium Philippi, 1839	*Peltidium purpureum* Philippi, 1839		monotypy	
Peltisenia Huys & Gee, 1996a	*Idomene aberrans* Por, 1964a	*Peltisenia aberrans* (Por, 1964a)	original designation	
Peltthestris Monard, 1924	*Peltthestris tripartita* Monard, 1924		monotypy	
Peltobradya Médioni & Soyer, 1968	*Peltobradya bryozoophila* Médioni & Soyer, 1968		monotypy	
Peresime Dinet, 1974	*Peresime abyssalis* Dinet, 1974		monotypy	
Perissocope Brady, 1910	*Perissocope typicus* Brady, 1910		indication	
Perucamptus Huys & Thistle, 1989	*Hemimesochra rapiens* Becker, 1979	*Perucamptus rapiens* (Becker, 1979)	original designation	
Pesceus Özdikmen, 2008	*Canthocamptus schmeilii* Mrázek, 1893	*Pesceus schmeilii* (Mrázek, 1893)*	original designation	(83)
Pholenota Vervoort, 1964	*Pholenota spatulifera* Vervoort, 1964		original designation	
Pholetiscus Humes, 1947	*Cancrincola wilsoni* Pearse, 1930	*Pholetiscus wilsoni* (Pearse, 1930)	original designation	
Phyllognathopus Mrázek, 1893	*Belisarius viguieri* Maupas, 1892	*Phyllognathopus viguieri* (Maupas, 1892)	monotypy	(84)
Phyllopodopsyllus T. Scott, 1906a	*Tetragoniceps Bradyi* T. Scott, 1892	*Phyllopodopsyllus bradyi* (T. Scott, 1892)	original designation	(12)
Phyllothalestris Sars, 1905c	*Thalestris mysis* Claus, 1863	*Phyllothalestris mysis* (Claus, 1863)	original designation	
Pilifera Noodt, 1952	*Laophonte gracilis* T. Scott, 1903c	*Pilifera gracilis* (T. Scott, 1903c)	original designation	
Pilocamptus Huys, 2009 mihi	*Canthocamptus pilosus* Douwe, 1910	*Pilocamptus pilosus* (Douwe, 1910)	original designation	(4)
Pindamoraria Reid & Rocha, 2003	*Pindamoraria boraceiae* Reid & da Rocha, 2003		original designation	
Platychelipus Brady, 1880a	*Platychelipus littoralis* Brady, 1880a		monotypy	
Platylaophonte Bodin, 1968b	*Platylaophonte delamarei* Bodin, 1968b		monotypy	
Polyascophorus George, 1998b	*Polyascophorus martinezi* George, 1998b		original designation	
Pontophonte Lee & Huys, 1999b	*Paronychocamptus leuke* Por, 1959	*Pontophonte leuke* (Por, 1959)	original designation	
Pontopolites T. Scott, 1894b	*Pontopolites typicus* T. Scott, 1894b		indication	
Pontostratiotes Brady, 1883	*Pontostratiotes abyssicola* Brady, 1883		monotypy	
Porcellidium Claus, 1860	*Thyone viridis* Philippi, 1840	*Porcellidium viride* (Philippi, 1840)	monotypy	(85)
Pordfus Özdikmen, 2008	*Ophirion communis* Por, 1967	*Pordfus communis* (Por, 1967)	monotypy	(86)
Potamocaris Dussart, 1979	*Potamocaris bifida* Dussart, 1979		monotypy	
Praeleptomesochra Lang, 1965	*Leptomesochra africana* Kunz, 1951	*Praeleptomesochra africana* (Kunz, 1951)	original designation	
Prionos Huys & Gee 1996b	*Prionos ornata* Huys & Gee, 1996b		original designation	
Proameira Lang, 1944	*Ameira simplex* Norman & Scott, 1905	*Proameira simplex* (Norman & Scott, 1905)	original designation	
Probosciphontodes Fiers, 1988	*Probosciphontodes stellata* Fiers, 1988		original designation	
Proceropes Huys, 1990c	*Sarsocletodes secundus* Smirnov, 1946	*Proceropes secunda* (Smirnov, 1946)	original designation	
Propephonte Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006b	*Propephonte duangitensis* Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2006b		original designation	
Prosewellina Mielke, 1987	*Prosewellina chilensis* Mielke, 1987		monotypy	
Protogoniceps Por, 1964a	*Protogoniceps hebraeus* Por, 1964a		original designation	
Protolatiremus Itô, 1974	*Protolatiremus sakaguchii* Itô, 1974		original designation	
Protopsammotopa Geddes, 1968c	*Protopsammotopa norvegica* Geddes, 1968c		monotypy	
Psamathea Cottarelli & Venanzetti, 1989	*Psamathea nautarum* Cottarelli & Venanzetti, 1989		monotypy	
Psammameira Noodt, 1952	*Psammameira hyalina* Noodt, 1952		original designation	
Psammastacus Apostolov & Marinov, 1988	*Psammastacus confluens* Nicholls, 1935	*Psammastacus confluens* (Nicholls, 1935)	original designation	(4)

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Psammis Sars, 1910	*Psammis longisetosa* Sars, 1910		monotypy	
Psammocamptus Mielke, 1975	*Psammocamptus axi* Mielke, 1975		monotypy	
Psammolaophonte Wells, 1967	*Psammolaophonte spinicauda* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Psammoleptastacus Pennak, 1942	*Psammoleptastacus arenaridus* Pennak, 1942		monotypy	
Psammoleptomesochra Mielke, 1994b	*Psammoleptomesochra australis* Mielke, 1994b		original designation	
Psammonitocrella Huys, 2009 mihi	*Psammonitocrella boultoni* Rouch, 1992	*Psammonitocrella boultoni* (Rouch, 1992)	original designation	(4)
Psammoplatypus Lee & Huys, 1999b	*Klieonychocamptus discipes* Noodt, 1958	*Psammoplatypus discipes* (Noodt, 1958)	original designation	
Psammopsyllus Nicholls, 1945b	*Psammopsyllus operculatus* Nicholls, 1945b		monotypy	(87)
Psammotopa Pennak, 1942	*Psammotopa vulgaris* Pennak, 1942		monotypy	
Pseudameira Sars, 1911b	*Pseudameira crassicornis* Sars, 1911b		subsequent designation	(88)
Pseudamphiascopsis Lang, 1944	*Stenhelia herdmani* A. Scott, 1896	*Pseudamphiascopsis herdmani* (A. Scott, 1896)	original designation	
Pseudechinopsyllus George, 2006a	*Pseudechinopsyllus sindemarkae* George, 2006a		original designation	
Pseudectinosoma Kunz, 1935	*Pseudectinosoma minor* Kunz, 1935		monotypy	
Pseudoameiropsis Pallares, 1982b	*Pseudoameiropsis argentinus* Pallares, 1982b		monotypy	
Pseudobradya Sars, 1904a	*Bradya minor* (Scott & Scott, 1896)	*Pseudobradya minor* (Scott & Scott, 1896)	subsequent designation	(1, 5, 89)
Pseudodiosaccopsis Lang, 1944	*Amphiascus rufescens* Brian, 1925a	*Pseudodiosaccopsis rufescens* (Brian, 1925a)	original designation	
Pseudodiosaccus T. Scott, 1906a	*Diosaccus propinquus* Scott & Scott, 1893b	*Pseudodiosaccus propinquus* (Scott & Scott, 1893b)	original designation	
Pseudolaophonte A. Scott, 1896	*Laophonte spinosa* Thompson, 1893	*Pseudolaophonte spinosa* (Thompson, 1893)	original designation	(90)
Pseudoleptomesochra Lang, 1965	*Pseudoleptomesochra typica* Lang, 1965		indication	
Pseudoleptomesochrella Lang, 1965	*Nitocrella halophila* Noodt, 1952	*Pseudoleptomesochrella halophila* (Noodt, 1952)	original designation	
Pseudomesochra T. Scott, 1902	*Pseudomesochra longifurcata* T. Scott, 1892		monotypy	
Pseudomoraria Brancelj, 1994	*Pseudomoraria triglavensis* Brancelj, 1994		monotypy	
Pseudonsiella Hicks, 1988b	*Pseudonsiella aotearoa* Hicks, 1988b		monotypy	
Pseudonychocamptus Lang, 1944	*Laophonte Koreni* Boeck, 1873	*Pseudonychocamptus koreni* (Boeck, 1873)	original designation	(12)
Pseudostenhelia Wells, 1967	*Pseudostenhelia prima* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Pseudotachidius T. Scott, 1898	*Pseudotachidius coronatus* T. Scott, 1898		monotypy	
Pseudozosime T. Scott, 1912	*Pseudozosime browni* T. Scott, 1912		monotypy	
Psyllocamptus T. Scott, 1899b	*Mesochra propinqua* T. Scott, 1896	*Psyllocamptus propinquus* (T. Scott, 1896)	monotypy	(4, 91)
Pteropsyllus T. Scott, 1906a	(?) *Tetragoniceps consimilis* T. Scott, 1894b	*Pteropsyllus consimilis* (T. Scott, 1894b)	original designation	(92)
Pusillargillus Huys & Thistle, 1989	*Hemimesochra nixe* Por, 1964b	*Pusillargillus nixe* (Por, 1964b)	original designation	
Quinquelaophonte Wells, Hicks & Coull, 1982	*Laophonte quinquespinosa* Sewell, 1924	*Quinquelaophonte quinquespinosa* (Sewell, 1924)	original designation	
Rangabradya Karanovic & Pesce, 2001	*Rangabradya indica* Karanovic & Pesce, 2001		original designation	
Raoleptomesochra Karanovic, 2004	*Parapseudoleptomesochra* (?) *reductus* Rao, 1972	*Raoleptomesochra reducta* (Rao, 1972)	original designation	
Raowellsia Özdikmen, 2008	*Langia maculata* Wells & Rao, 1987	*Raowellsia maculata* (Wells & Rao, 1987)	original designation	(93)
Raptolaophonte Cottarelli & Forniz, 1989	*Raptolaophonte ardua* Cottarelli & Forniz, 1989		monotypy	
Remanea Klie, 1929	*Remanea arenicola* Klie, 1929		monotypy	(94)
Remaneicaris Jakobi, 1972	*Parastenocaris remanei* Noodt, 1963	*Remaneicaris remanei* (Noodt, 1963)	original designation	
Retrocalcar Huys & Lee, 1999	*Cletopsyllus brattstroemi* Geddes, 1981	*Retrocalcar brattstromi* (Geddes, 1981)	original designation	(95)
Rhizothrix Sars, 1909a	*Enhydrosoma curvatum* Brady, 1880a	*Rhizothrix curvata* (Brady, 1880a)	monotypy	(4)
Rhyncholagena Lang, 1944	*Amphiascus lagenirostris* Sars, 1911a	*Rhyncholagena lagenirostris* (Sars, 1911a)	original designation	

Genus-group name (subgenera indented)	Type species (original binomen)	Type species (valid binomen)	Type fixation	Notes
Rhynchothalestris Sars, 1905c	*Thalestris helgolandica* Claus, 1863	*Rhynchothalestris helgolandica* (Claus, 1863)	subsequent designation	(1, 96)
Robertgurneya Lang, 1948	*Stenhelia similis* A. Scott, 1896	*Robertgurneya similis* (A. Scott, 1896)	original designation	(1, 4)
Robertsonia Brady, 1880a	*Robertsonia tenuis* Brady, 1880a		monotypy	
Robustunguis Fiers, 1992	*Robustunguis ungulatus* Fiers, 1992		original designation	
Romete Seifried & Schminke, 2003	*Romete bulbiseta* Seifried & Schminke, 2003		original designation	
Rosacletodes Wells, 1985	*Echinocletodes kuehnemanni* Pallares, 1982a	*Rosacletodes kuehnemanni* (Pallares, 1982a)	monotypy	(97)
Rossopsyllus Soyer, 1975a	*Rossopsyllus kerguelensis* Soyer, 1975a		monotypy	
Rotundiclipeus Huys, 1988b	*Rotundiclipeus canariensis* Huys, 1988b		original designation	
Sacodiscus Wilson, 1924	*Aspidiscus fasciatus* Norman, 1869	*Sacodiscus fasciatus* (Norman, 1869)	monotypy	(98)
Sagamiella Lee & Huys, 1999a	*Sagamiella latirostrata* Lee & Huys, 1999a		original designation	
Sarsameira Wilson, 1924	*Ameira parva* Boeck, 1873	*Sarsameira parva* (Boeck, 1873)	original designation	(99)
Sarsamphiascus Huys, 2009 mihi	*Dactylopus minutus* Claus, 1863	S*arsamphiascus minutus* (Claus, 1863)	original designation	(4)
Sarsocletodes Wilson, 1924	*Pseudocletodes typicus* Sars, 1920c	*Sarsocletodes typicus* (Sars, 1920c)	indication	(100)
Scabrantenna Lee & Huys, 2000	*Scabrantenna yooi* Lee & Huys, 2000		original designation	
Schizacron Gee & Huys, 1996	*Enhydrosoma barnishi* Wells, 1967	*Schizacron barnishi* (Wells, 1967)	original designation	
Schizopera Sars, 1905a	*Schizopera longicauda* Sars, 1905a		monotypy	
Schizoperoides Por, 1968	*Schizoperoides expeditionis* Por, 1968		monotypy	
Schizothrix Huys, 1992	*Leptastacus ctenatus* Mielke, 1982	*Schizothrix ctenata* (Mielke, 1982)	original designation	
Scottolana Huys, 2009 mihi	*Scottolana geei* Mu & Huys, 2004	*Scottolana geei* (Mu & Huys, 2004)	original designation	(4)
Scutellidium Claus, 1866	*Psamathe longicauda* Philippi, 1840	*Scutellidium longicauda* (Philippi, 1840)	monotypy	(101)
Scutellopsis Wiborg, 1964	*Scutellopsis armatus* Wiborg, 1964		monotypy	
Selenopsyllus Moura & Pottek, 1998	*Selenopsyllus dahmsi* Moura & Pottek, 1998		original designation	
Sentiropsis Huys & Gee, 1996a	*Danielssenia minuta* Coull, 1969	*Sentiropsis minuta* (Coull, 1969)	original designation	
Sewelliapusia Huys, 2009 mihi	*Dactylopusia tropica* Sewell, 1940	*Sewelliapusia tropica* (Sewell, 1940)	original designation	(4)
Sewellina Krishnaswamy, 1956	*Sewellina reductus* Krishnaswamy, 1956	*Sewellina reducta* Krishnaswamy, 1956	original designation	
Sextonis Huys, 1992	*Leptastacus mehuinensis* Mielke, 1985	*Sextonis mehuinensis* (Mielke, 1985)	original designation	
Sicameira Klie, 1950	*Sicameira leptoderma* Klie, 1950		original designation	
Sigmatidium Giesbrecht, 1881	*Sigmatidium difficile* Giesbrecht, 1881		monotypy	
Simplicaris Galassi & De Laurentiis, 2004	*Simplicaris lethaea* Galassi & De Laurentiis, 2004		original designation	
Sinamphiascus Mu & Gee, 2000	*Sinamphiascus dominatus* Mu & Gee, 2000		original designation	
Sinotachidius Huys, Ohtsuka, Conroy-Dalton & Kikuchi, 2004	*Tachidius* (*Tachidius*) *vicinospinalis* Shen & Tai, 1964b	*Sinotachidius vicinospinalis* (Shen & Tai, 1964b)	original designation	
Smacigastes Ivanenko & Defaye, 2004	*Smacigastes micheli* Ivanenko & Defaye, 2004		original designation	
Spelaeocamptus Chappuis, 1933b	*Canthocamptus spelaeus* Chappuis, 1925	*Spelaeocamptus spelaeus* (Chappuis, 1925)	monotypy	
Sphingothrix Fiers, 1997	*Sphingothrix goldi* Fiers, 1997		original designation	
Spinaprecruris Gee, 2001	*Cletodes curvirostris* T. Scott, 1894b	*Spinapecruris curvirostris* (T. Scott, 1894b)	monotypy	
Spiniferaphonte Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2007	*Spiniferaphonte ornata* Gheerardyn & Fiers in Gheerardyn *et al.*, 2007		original designation	
Stenhelia Boeck, 1865	*Stenhelia gibba* Boeck, 1865		monotypy	
Stenocaris Sars, 1909b	*Stenocaris gracilis* Sars, 1909b		monotypy	(102)
Stenocaropsis Apostolov, 1982	*Stenocaris pristina* Wells, 1968	*Stenocaropsis pristina* (Wells, 1968)	original designation	

Genus-group name (subgenera indented)	Type species (original binomen)	Type species (valid binomen)	Type fixation	Notes
Stenocopia Sars, 1907b	*Ameira longicaudata* T. Scott, 1892	*Stenocopia longicaudata* (T. Scott, 1892)	subsequent designation	(103)
Stereoxiphos Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 2005	*Stereoxiphos operculatus* (Masry, 1970)		original designation	
Stratiopontotes Soyer, 1970a	*Stratiopontotes mediterranea* Soyer, 1970a	*Stratiopontotes mediterraneus* Soyer, 1970a	monotypy	
Strongylacron Gee & Huys, 1996	*Cletodes Buchholzii* Boeck, 1873	*Strongylacron buchholzii* (Boeck, 1873)*	original designation	(12)
Stygepactophanes Moeschler & Rouch, 1984	*Stygepactophanes jurassicus* Moeschler & Rouch, 1984		monotypy	
Stygolaophonte Lang, 1965	*Stygolaophonte arenophila* Lang, 1965		monotypy	
Stygonitocrella Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003	*Nitocrella montana* Noodt, 1965	*Stygonitocrella montana* (Noodt, 1965)	original designation	(104)
Stygonitocrella Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003	*Nitocrella montana* Noodt, 1965	*Stygonitocrella montana* (Noodt, 1965)	original designation	(4, 104)
Fiersiella Huys, 2009 mihi	*Stygonitocrella sequoyahi* Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003		original designation	(4)
Stylicletodes Lang, 1936b	*Cletodes longicaudata* Brady, 1880a	*Stylicletodes longicaudata* (Brady, 1880a)	monotypy	
Styracothorax Huys, 1993	*Styracothorax gladiator* Huys, 1993		original designation	(105)
Sunaristes Hesse, 1867	*Sunaristes Paguri* Hesse, 1867	*Sunaristes paguri* Hesse, 1867	monotypy	(12)
Superornatiremis Huys, 1996b	*Superornatiremis mysticus* Huys, 1996b		original designation	
Syngastes Monard, 1924	*Amymome* [*sic*] *clausii* Thomson, 1883	*Syngastes clausii* (Thomson, 1883)*	subsequent designation	(1, 106)
Syrticola Willems & Claeys, 1982	*Syrticola flandricus* Willems & Claeys, 1982		original designation	
Tachidiella Sars, 1909b	*Tachidiella minuta* Sars, 1909b		monotypy	
Tachidiopsis Sars, 1911c	*Tachidiopsis cyclopoides* Sars, 1911c		monotypy	
Tachidius Lilljeborg, 1853	*Cyclops brevicornis* Müller, 1776 *sensu* Lilljeborg (1853)	*Tachidius discipes* Giesbrecht, 1881	monotypy	(107)
Tapholaophontodes Soyer, 1975a	*Tapholaophontodes rollandi* Soyer, 1975a		monotypy	
Tapholeon Wells, 1967	*Tapholeon ornatus* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Tectacingulum Huys, 2009 mihi	*Tectacingulum tumidum* Harris, 1994	*Tectacingulum tumidum* (Harris, 1994)	original designation	(4)
Tegastes Norman, 1903a	*Amymone Satyrus* Claus, 1860	*Tegastes satyrus* (Claus, 1860)	monotypy	(12, 108)
Telodocus Huys & Willems, 1989	*Cleta secunda* Sewell, 1924	*Telodocus secundus* (Sewell, 1924)	original designation	
Telopsammis Gee & Huys, 1991	*Micropsammis secunda* Mielke, 1975	*Telopsammis secunda* (Mielke, 1975)	original designation	
Tetanopsis Brady, 1910	*Tetanopsis typicus* Brady, 1910		indication	
Tetragoniceps Brady, 1880a	*Tetragoniceps malleolata* Brady, 1880a	*Tetragoniceps malleolatus* Brady, 1880a	monotypy	(109)
Thalestris Claus, 1862	*Thalestris longimana* Claus, 1863		subsequent designation	(110)
Thermomesochra Itô & Burton, 1980	*Thermomesochra reducta* Itô & Burton, 1980		original designation	
Thompsonula T. Scott, 1905b	*Jonesiella hyænæ* Thompson, 1889	*Thompsonula hyaenae* (Thompson, 1889)	monotypy	(18)
Tigriopus Norman, 1869	*Cyclops brevicornis* Müller, 1776	*Tigriopus brevicornis* (Müller, 1776)	monotypy	(111)
Tisbe Lilljeborg, 1853	*Cyclops furcatus* Baird, 1837	*Tisbe furcata* (Baird, 1837)	monotypy	(4)
Tisbella Gurney, 1927	*Tisbella timsæ* Gurney, 1927	*Tisbella timsae* Gurney, 1927	monotypy	(18)
Tisbintra Sewell, 1940	*Tisbintra nankaurica* Sewell, 1940		monotypy	
Tisbisoma Božić, 1964	*Tisbisoma spinisetum* Božić, 1964		monotypy	
Tonpostratiotes Itô, 1982	*Tonpostratiotes tenuipedalis* Itô, 1982		original designation	
Touphapleura Conroy-Dalton, 2001	*Polyascophorus schminkei* George, 1998b	*Touphapleura schminkei* (George, 1998b)	original designation	
Triathrix Gee & Burgess, 1997	*Triathrix montagni* Gee & Burgess, 1997		original designation	
Tripartisoma Avdeev, 1983	*Tripartisoma trapezoidalis* Avdeev, 1983		original designation	
Troglophonte Huys & Lee, 2000	*Laophonte spelaea* Chappuis, 1938	*Troglophonte spelaea* (Chappuis, 1938)	original designation	

Genus-group name (subgenera indented)	Type species (original binomen)	Type species (valid binomen)	Type fixation	Notes
Tryphoema Monard, 1926b	*Tryphoema porca* Monard, 1926b		monotypy	
Tydemanella A. Scott, 1909	*Tydemanella typica* A. Scott, 1909		monotypy	
Typhlamphiascus Lang, 1944	*Amphiascus typhlops* Sars, 1906b	*Typhlamphiascus typhlops* (Sars, 1906b)	original designation	
Uptionyx Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 2000	*Uptionyx verenae* Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 2000		original designation	
Vermicaris Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008	*Stenocaris minuta* Nicholls, 1935	*Vermicaris minuta* (Nicholls, 1935)	original designation	
Vibriopsyllus Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008	*Vibriopsyllus curviseta* Kornev & Chertoprud, 2008		original designation	
Volkmannia Boxshall, 1979	*Volkmannia forficula* Boxshall, 1979		original designation	
Weddellaophonte Willen, 1996	*Weddellaophonte anyae* Willen, 1996		original designation	
Wellsiphontina Fiers, 1991b	*Wellsiphontina striata* Fiers, 1991b		original designation	
Wellsopsyllus Kunz, 1981	*Paramesochra gigas* Wells, 1965a	*Wellsopsyllus gigas* (Wells, 1965a)	original designation	
Wellsopsyllus Kunz, 1981	*Paramesochra gigas* Wells, 1965a	*Wellsopsyllus gigas* (Wells, 1965a)	original designation	
Scottopsyllus Apostolov & Marinov, 1988	*Leptopsyllus minor* Scott & Scott, 1895a	*Wellsopsyllus minor* (Scott & Scott, 1895a)	original designation	(4)
Intermediopsyllus Huys, 2009 mihi	*Leptopsyllus intermedius* Scott & Scott, 1895b	*Wellsopsyllus intermedius* (Scott & Scott, 1895b)	original designation	(4)
Willemsia Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 1994	*Willemsia calceola* Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 1993		original designation	
Xanthilaophonte Fiers, 1991a	*Laophonte trispinosa* Sewell, 1940	*Xanthilaophonte trispinosa* (Sewell, 1940)	original designation	
Xouthous Thomson, 1883	*Xouthous novæ-zealandiæ* Thomson, 1883	*Xouthous novaezealandiae* Thomson, 1883	monotypy	(4, 18)
Xylora Hicks, 1988b	*Xylora bathyalis* Hicks, 1988b		original designation	
Yunona Avdeev, 1983	*Yunona marginata* Avdeev, 1983		original designation	
Zaus Goodsir, 1845	*Zaus spinatus* Goodsir, 1845		monotypy	
Zausodes Wilson, 1932	*Zausodes arenicolus* Wilson, 1932		original designation	
Zausopsis Lang, 1934	*Zausopsis mirabilis* Lang, 1934		monotypy	
Zosime Boeck, 1873	*Zosime typica* Boeck, 1873		indication	

Genera *incertae sedis*

Actinocletodes Fiers, 1986c	*Actinocletodes woutersi* Fiers, 1986c		original designation	
Apolethon Wells, 1967	*Apolethon fumator* Wells, 1967		original designation	
Argestoides Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 1997	*Argestoides prehensilis* Huys & Conroy-Dalton, 1997		original designation	
Australonannopus Hamond, 1974	*Australonannopus aestuarinus* Hamond, 1974		original designation	
Barbaracletodes Huys, 2009 mihi	*Barbaracletodes barbara* Becker, 1979	*Barbaracletodes barbara* (Becker, 1979)	original designation	(4)
Bodinia George, 2004a	*Bodinia meteorensis* George, 2004a		original designation	
Cletocamptus Shmankewich, 1875	*Cletocamptus retrogressus* Shmankevich, 1875		monotypy	
Laophontella Thompson & Scott, 1903	*Laophontella typica* Thompson & Scott, 1903		indication	
Leimia Willey, 1923	*Leimia vaga* Willey, 1923		monotypy	
Nannopodella Monard, 1928	*Nannopodella Denisi* Monard, 1935	*Nannopodella denisi* Monard, 1935	subsequent designation	(5, 12, 112)
Parepactophanes Kunz, 1935	*Parepactophanes minuta* Kunz, 1935		monotypy	
Pontocletodes Apostolov, 1980	*Pontocletodes ponticus* Apostolov, 1980		original designation	
Pseudocleta Lang, 1944	*Laophonte corbula* Willey, 1935	*Pseudocleta corbula* (Willey, 1935)	original designation	
Pseudocletodes Scott & Scott, 1893b	*Pseudocletodes vararensis* Scott & Scott, 1893b		monotypy	(113)
Pyrocletodes Coull, 1973c	*Pyrocletodes desuramus* Coull, 1973c		original designation	
Scintis Por, 1986b	*Scintis variifurca* Por, 1986b		original designation	
Taurocletodes Kunz, 1975a	*Parepactophanes* ? *dubia* Noodt, 1958	*Taurocletodes dubius* (Noodt, 1958)	monotypy	

Genera inquirenda

Dactylopina Brady, 1910	*Dactylopina villosa* Brady, 1910		monotypy	
Eupeltidium A. Scott, 1909	*Eupeltidium glabrum* A. Scott, 1909		monotypy	
Flavia Brady, 1899	*Flavia crassicornis* Brady, 1899		monotypy	
Marshia Herrick, 1895	*Marshia brevicaudata* Herrick, 1895		subsequent designation	(5, 113)
Mawsonella Brady, 1918	*Mawsonella typica* Brady, 1918		indication	
Mesamphiascus Nicholls, 1941b	*Amphiascus parvus* Sars, 1906b	*Mesamphiascus parvus* (Sars, 1906b)	designation dubious	(4)
Metaphroso Brady, 1910	*Metaphroso gracilis* Brady, 1910		monotypy	
Microcryobius Brady, 1910	*Microcryobius nanus* Brady, 1910		monotypy	
Phroso Brady, 1899	*Phroso gracilis* Brady, 1899		monotypy	
Portierella Labbé, 1926			not yet designated	
Pseudocletopsyllus Vervoort, 1964	*Pseudocletopsyllus spiniger* Vervoort, 1964		original designation	
Reticulina Cleve, 1901	*Reticulina Aurivilii* Cleve, 1901	*Reticulina aurivilii* Cleve, 1901	monotypy	(12)
Tisemus Monard, 1928	*Tisemus pulchellus* Monard, 1928		monotypy	

Notes

1. In the introduction to his monograph, Lang (1948: 7) stated that whenever the type species of a genus was not explicitly indicated by him, he considered the first species to have been described in that genus as the type ("Wenn der Genotypus für eine Gattung nicht angegeben wird, betrachte ich die zuerst beschriebene Art als solcher."). Such a rule is not among the allowed criteria for ascertaining type fixation in the original publication (ICZN Art. 68), and thus the status of being the "oldest species" assigned to one of Lang's genera does not in and of itself confer type status on that species. The term "designation" must be rigidly construed (ICZN Art. 67.5, which applies to Art. 69 for subsequent designation as well).
2. Subsequent designation by Boxshall (1979: 204). According to Seifried and Schminke (2003: 32) the family-group name Aegisthidae Giesbrecht, 1893 [see Holthuis and Vervoort (2006) for correct publication date] is a senior subjective synonym of Cerviniidae Sars, 1903.
3. Chappuis (1932a: 416) proposed the new generic name *Eucamptus* Chappuis, 1932 for *Eucamptus uncinatus* Chappuis, 1932a (type by monotypy), overlooking that this name was preoccupied by four senior homonyms: *Eucamptus* Guérin-Ménéville, 1832 (Coleoptera), *Eucamptus* Chevrolat, 1833 (Coleoptera), *Eucamptus* Dejean, 1834 (Coleoptera) and *Eucamptus* Dujardin, 1845 (Nematoda). Chappuis (1932b: 644) subsequently proposed the new replacement name *Afrocamptus* which takes the same type species as its prior nominal taxon (ICZN Art. 67.8).
4. See present paper for explanation.
5. Originally included species designated herein (ICZN Art. 69.1).
6. According to Willen (2000: 202) the family-group names Hamondiidae and Ambunguipedidae proposed by Huys (1990b: 45 and 93, respectively) are junior subjective synonyms of the name Rhynchothalestridae Lang, 1948. Boxshall and Halsey (2004: 303) considered Hamondiidae the senior synonym of Ambunguipedidae, on the grounds of page priority, and reinstated it as a valid family name.
7. In his redescription of *Ameira longipes* Boeck, 1865, Sars (1907a: 216) stated "... this is the form originally recorded by Boeck as the type of the genus *Ameira*". Although there is no such statement in Boeck's (1865) paper, Sars's claim qualifies as a valid type designation according to ICZN Art. 69.1.1 and takes precedence over Lang's (1944: 24) more explicit type fixation. Contrary to previous authors (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Boxshall & Halsey 2004) who attributed the family-group name Ameiridae to Monard (1927), Wells (2007: 88) pointed out that the authorship and date must remain with Boeck (1865: 273) who established it under the name "Afdeling Ameirina".
8. Subsequent designation by Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 238).
9. Nicholls (1941a: 415) proposed this genus for the *debilis*-group of *Amphiascus* Sars, 1905a but neglected type fixation (published on 28 February). The name was made available in his revision of the Diosaccidae (= Miraciidae) (Nicholls 1941b: 81; published on 27 October) when he fixed *Dactylopus debilis* Giesbrecht, 1881 as the type.
10. Subsequent designation by Nicholls (1941b: 75).
11. Sars (1909b: 312) changed the correct original spelling *Ancorabolus* to *Anchorabolus* and used the stem of this incorrect subsequent spelling (ICZN Art. 33.3) for his new family-group name Anchorabolidae (Sars 1909b: 311). Norman (1911: 139) pointed out Sars's incorrect spelling of the type genus and Lang (1948: 1453) corrected the spelling of the family to Ancorabolidae (ICZN Arts 32.5.3.3 and 35.4.1).
12. Species-group names are always to begin with a lower-case initial letter, regardless of how they were originally published (ICZN Art. 28). In a species-group name first published with an initial upper-case letter the initial letter must be replaced with a lower-case letter (ICZN Art. 32.5.2.5).
13. Bodin (1997: 193) considered *Abyssameira* Itô, 1983 (type by original designation: *Abyssameira reducta* Itô, 1983) a potential junior subjective synonym of *Argestes* without giving any specific reasons for this; his course of action however, has recently been endorsed by George (2008).
14. Atergopediidae Martínez Arbizu & Moura, 1998 (published 19 October) is a junior subjective synonym of Novocriniidae Huys & Iliffe, 1998 (published 8 May).
15. Brady (1880a: 58) established the genus for two new species, *Attheyella spinosa* Brady, 1880a and *A. cryptorum* Brady, 1880a. The former is a junior subjective synonym of *Canthocamptus crassus* Sars, 1863 (*cf.* Sars 1907a: 200) and was subsequently fixed as the type by Chappuis (1929a: 46).

16. Both *Chappuisiella* Brehm, 1925 and *Delachauxiella* Brehm, 1925 were proposed as new genera by Brehm (1925: 314), not as subgenera as claimed by Lang (1948: 988, 996). Chappuis (1929a: 47–48) relegated them to subgenera of *Attheyella* Brady, 1880a and fixed their respective type species by subsequent designation.
17. The original subgeneric name, *Brehmiella* Chappuis, 1929a, was preoccupied by *Brehmiella* Pascher, 1928 (Protozoa) and replaced by a new replacement name, *Mrazekiella* Brehm, 1949 (Brehm 1949: 515), which in itself also proved to be a junior homonym of *Mrazekiella* Kijenskij, 1926 (Protozoa) (Özdikmen & Pesce 2006: 95). The originally designated type was *Canthocamptus northumbricus* Brady, 1880a which is a junior subjective synonym of *Canthocamptus dentatus* Poggenpol, 1874 (*cf.* Chappuis 1929a: 48); this type fixation also applies to the new replacement name *Neomrazekiella* Özdikmen & Pesce, 2006 (ICZN Art. 67.8).
18. No diacritic or other mark (such as an apostrophe), or ligature of the letters a and e (*æ*) or o and e (*œ*) is to be used in a scientific name (ICZN Art. 27). Names published with a diacritic or other mark, ligature, apostrophe, or hyphen, are incorrect original spellings that must be corrected according to ICZN Art. 32.5.2.
19. Subsequent designation by Mu and Huys (2002: 203).
20. Huys (1996a: 1261) proposed the new replacement name *Biuncus* Huys, 1996a for the preoccupied *Singularia* Huys, 1995a [junior homonym of *Singularia* Arenberger, 1988 (Lepidoptera)]. Huys's (1995a: 674) fixation by original designation also applies to *Biuncus* (ICZN Art. 67.8).
21. Brian (1923: 129) first cited the genus as part of a binominal *nomen nudum* "*Bradyellopsis subniger* n. gen. n. sp. mihi" and subsequently formally proposed the genus for two species in a later paper (Brian 1925b: 116). Since the expression "n. g. n. sp." in this latter work was only applied to *B. subniger* (p. 122) this is deemed to be an original type designation (ICZN Art. 68.2.1).
22. A new replacement name *Brianola* Monard, 1927 was proposed for *Brianella* Monard, 1926a [junior homonym of *Brianella* Wilson, 1915 (Copepoda: Lernaeopodidae)] by Monard (1927: 145). Monard's (1926a: 46) fixation by monotypy consequently also applies to *Brianola* (ICZN Art. 67.8).
23. Westwood (1836: 228) stated that species belonging to "… our genus *Canthocampus*, having for its type the *C. staphylinus*, have the abdomen of the females recurved with a spine beneath at the base…". Stebbing (1910: 546) claimed "… since the premier genus is *Canthocampus* (not *Canthocamptus*) Westwood, 1836, the spelling of the family should be arranged to correspond" (i.e. "Canthocampidae"). Baird (1850: 204), however, pointed out that the name was derived from the Greek ακανθα (a spine) and καμπτος (flexible) and should be spelled *Canthocamptus* instead of Westwood's misprinted incorrect original spelling *Canthocampus*. The subsequent spellings *Canthocarpus* (Baird 1834: 97) and *Cantocamptus* (Sars 1909c: 32) are also to be considered *lapsus calami*. Contrary to previous authors (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Boxshall & Halsey 2004) who attributed the family-group name Canthocamptidae to Sars (1906c), Wells (2007: 90) correctly pointed out that the authorship and date must remain with Brady (1880a: 47) who established it under the name "Canthocamptinæ". Borutzky (1931c: 281–283) proposed the genus *Baikalocamptus* (type by monotypy: *B. verestschagini* Borutzky, 1931c) as the type of a new family Baikalocamptidae. Chappuis's (1935: 284) course of action to relegate *Baikalocamptus* to a junior subjective synonym of *Canthocamptus* (and hence the family name Baikalocamptidae to a junior subjective synonym of Canthocamptidae) was endorsed by Lang (1948: 920).
24. Since Norman was alone responsible both for the name *Cervinia* and for satisfying the criteria of availability other than actual publication, he takes the authorship of the generic name and of its type species (ICZN Art. 50.1.1; Recommendation 51E). The same rule applies to the type species of *Ambunguipes* Huys, 1990b (*Thalestris rufocincta* Norman in Brady, 1880a).
25. Sars (1903: 22) proposed the genus *Cerviniopsis* for two new species (*C. clavicornis* Sars, 1903 and *C. longicaudata* Sars, 1903) but neither he nor any subsequent worker fixed a type. *Cerviniopsis clavicornis* is here fixed as the type by subsequent designation.
26. T. Scott (1905a: 146) listed the family-group name "Cletodeidae" without accompanying description or definition but included under it the description of the new species *Cletodes sarsi* (incorrect original spelling *C. Sarsi* – now placed in the genus *Enhydrosoma* Boeck, 1873). Since the name was published before 1931 and based on the then (and still) valid generic name *Cletodes* (ICZN Art. 12.2.4) it satisfies all criteria required for availability. Sars (1909a: 281) was the first author to amend it to "Cletodidae", using the correct stem of the type genus.

27. *Goniopelte* Claus, 1891 (type species by monotypy: *Goniopelte gracilis* Claus, 1891) is a junior subjective synonym of *Clytemnestra* Dana, 1847. Huys and Conroy-Dalton (2000: 4) pointed out that the unused family name Goniopeltidinae proposed by Claus (1891: 430) loses in priority from its junior synonym Clytemnestridae A. Scott, 1909 since reversal of precedence applies (ICZN Art. 23.9). Poppe's (1891) family-group name, with its alternative spellings Pseudo-Peltididae (Poppe 1891: 141), Pseudo-Peltidiidae (Lang 1944: 11) and Pseudopeltidiidae (Wells 1976: 6, 11), was rejected by Boxshall (1979: 232) because its usage contravenes ICZN Art. 11.7.1.1. Seifried (2003: 139) recently synonymised Clytemnestridae with Peltidiidae Boeck, 1873 but Wells (2007: 101) reinstated it as a subfamily within the latter.
28. Brady (1878: 31) cited the generic name *Cylindrosoma* in a list but subsequently (Brady 1880b: 23, 30) remarked that this name was preoccupied [being a junior homonym of *Cylindrosoma* Tschüdi, 1839 (Amphibia), *Cylindrosoma* Gray in Jones, 1843 (Myriapoda) and *Cylindrosoma* Rondani, 1856 (Diptera)]. *Cylindrosoma* Brady, 1878 is however a *nomen nudum* since it does not satisfy the provisions of ICZN Art. 12.1.
29. Vervoort and Holthuis (1983) submitted a revised version of Vervoort's (1963) application, asking the Commission to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous type fixations for *Dactylopusia* and to designate *Dactylopus tisboides* as type species of the genus. This proposal was adopted under the plenary powers as recorded and published in Opinion 1356 (Melville 1985).
30. Brian (1928b: 338) designated *Dactylopusioides stampaliae* Brian, 1928b [first cited as a *nomen nudum* in Brian (1928a: 37)], which is a junior subjective synonym of *Dactylopus macrolabris* Claus, 1866 (*cf.* Lang 1936c: 34–35), as the type species.
31. Wells (1978: 1) changed the incorrect original spelling *D'Arcythompsonia* T. Scott, 1906a to *Darcythompsonia* and the family name (Darcythompsoniidae) accordingly.
32. *Latiremus* Božić, 1969, the type genus of the nominal family-group taxon Latiremidae Božić, 1969, was considered to be a junior synonym of *Delamarella* Chappuis, 1954b by Huys *et al.* (2005), however, according to ICZN Art. 40.1 the family name is not to be replaced.
33. According to Lang (1936c: 14) *Diarthrodes* Thomson, 1883 is a junior subjective synonym of *Westwoodia* Dana, 1854 [type: *Harpacticus nobilis* Baird, 1846b (incorrect original spelling *Arpacticus*)], however Sharpe (1910) had already shown that the latter is an invalid name, being preoccupied by *Westwoodia* Brullé, 1846 (Hymenoptera). Another subjective synonym, *Pseudothalestris* Brady, 1883 (type by monotypy: *Pseudothalestris imbricata* Brady, 1883), although published in the same year, loses in priority to *Diarthrodes*. Thomson's (1883) work was published in May 1883 while the exact date of Brady's (1883) H.M.S. Challenger report is incompletely specified – the publication date of the latter to be adopted is 31 December 1883 (ICZN Art. 21.3.2). Being based on a junior homonym (ICZN Art. 39), the family-group name "Westwoodina" introduced by Boeck (1865: 257) becomes a permanently invalid synonym of Dactylopusiidae Lang, 1936c.
34. Brian (1925a: 15) proposed the genus without type fixation for two new species, *Diosaccopsis rubeus* Brian, 1925a and *D. amphiasculus* Brian, 1925a, but subsequently (Brian 1928b: 8) discovered that the former was the male of the latter. He maintained *D. rubeus* as the only species but this course of action does not qualify as a valid type fixation (ICZN Art. 69.4). *Diosaccopsis rubeus* is here formally fixed as the type of *Diosaccopsis* Brian, 1925a.
35. Sars's (1906a: 145) claim that Brady (1880a) described "… the first-named species [*Dactylopus tenuicornis*] as the type of the genus *Diosaccus*" can be considered a subsequent type designation according to ICZN Art. 69.1.1 even though there is no such explicit statement in Brady's (1880a: 68) diagnosis of the genus.
36. The spelling of the family-group name Ectinosomidae (Sars 1903: 28) was emended to Ectinosomatidae by Moore (1978: 111).
37. Fixed as type by monotypy in the subgenus *Canuella* (*Ellucana*) by Sewell (1940: 136) (ICZN Art. 61.2.2). The subgenus was upgraded to generic level by Coull (1971a: 203).
38. Subsequent designation by Sars (1909a: 298).
39. Vervoort (1964: 152) pointed out that *Dactylopus latipes* T. Scott, 1894a is a primary homonym of *D. latipes* Boeck, 1865 (= type of *Paradactylopodia* Lang, 1944) and replaced it by the next available name, *Eudactylopus latipes* f. *andrewi* Sewell, 1940 which he raised to species level. Since Sewell's (1940) infrasubspecific name was adopted as the valid name of a species before 1985 (Vervoort 1964: 154), the subspecific name *andrewi* is deemed to be available from its original publication (ICZN Art. 45.6.4.1).

40. Sars (1909a: 294) stated that "… this species [*Cletodes laticauda*], being the first recorded, may be regarded as the type of the present genus…" but this is not an acceptable designation under the Code (Art. 67.5). Lang (1944: 30) fixed this species as the type of the nominotypical subgenus *Eurycletodes* Sars, 1909a and hence also of the genus (ICZN Art. 61.2.2).
41. Although generally (*cf.* Lang 1948) attributed to Claus (1863) who fixed *Euterpe gracilis* Claus, 1863 as the type species and provided the first illustrated description, the genus *Euterpe* was first diagnosed the year before (Claus 1862: 87) but without any reference to species included under it. New names published before 1931 which are accompanied by a description or a definition of the taxon (as in Claus 1862) that it denotes (ICZN Art. 12.1) satisfy the criteria of availability and hence type fixation is not mandatory nor is the use of one or more available specific names in combination with it, or clearly included under it. Norman (1903a: 368) proposed *Euterpina* as a new replacement name for the preoccupied *Euterpe* Claus, 1862, which is a junior homonym of *Euterpe* Swainson, 1831 (Lepidoptera). Claus's (1863: 110) fixation of *Euterpe gracilis* by subsequent monotypy also applies to *Euterpina* Norman, 1903a (ICZN Art. 67.8). The type species is a junior subjective synonym of *Harpacticus acutifrons* Dana, 1847 (*cf.* Giesbrecht 1893: 555). According to Seifried (2003: 108) Brian's (1921: 58) family name Euterpidinae [Lang (1948: 285) and subsequent authors but not Gurney (1932: 17) cited this name as "Euterpinidae" – it is uncertain whether Brian's spelling is a *lapsus calami*] is a junior subjective synonym of the name Tachidiidae Boeck, 1865.
42. T. Scott's (1906a: 461) original type designation for *Evansia* T. Scott, 1906a [a junior homonym of *Evansia* Pickard-Cambridge, 1900 (Arachnida)] also applies to its new replacement name *Evansula* T. Scott, 1906b (ICZN Art. 67.8).
43. Conroy-Dalton and Huys (1997: 322) pointed out that *Ameira longicaudata* Nicholls, 1939a is a primary homonym of *A. longicaudata* T. Scott, 1892 (= type of *Stenocopia* Sars, 1907b) and replaced it by the new binomen *Filexilia trisetosa* Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 1997 which they designated as the type species of *Filexilia* Conroy-Dalton & Huys, 1997.
44. The Code (Art. 13.3) does not require "designation" of a type species of a new genus, only "fixation". Huys *et al.*'s (1996: 228) explicit inclusion of *Tachidius incisipes* Klie, 1913 in *Geeopsis* Huys in Huys *et al.*, 1996 resulted in the fixation of the type species by monotypy. The second, unnamed, species referred to in Huys *et al.* (1996: 228) pertains to *Tachidius longicornis* Olofsson, 1917. This was synonymised with the type species by Lang (1948: 289), who suspected that Olofsson's (1917) description was deficient. Re-examination of material from the type region Spitzbergen (provided by Dr W. Mielke) has confirmed the differences between *T. incisipes* and *T. longicornis* and established the latter as a distinct species. Consequently, the genus *Geeopsis* now contains *G. incisipes* (Klie, 1913) and *G. longicornis* (Olofsson, 1917) comb. nov.
45. The incorrect original spelling *Alophytophilus* by Brian (1919: 72) was corrected to *Halophytophilus* by Sars (1920a: 48).
46. Milne-Edwards (1840) established the genus *Harpacticus* Milne-Edwards, 1840 (incorrect original spelling *Arpacticus*) to include *Cyclops chaelifer* Müller, 1776 (incorrect original spelling *C. chælifer*), *Cyclops armatus* Tilesius, 1815, and a new species *Harpacticus chauseica* (incorrect original spelling *Arpacticus Chauseica*). The latter species has not been mentioned by any subsequent workers (including Lang (1948)) although it is listed as a species in Sherborn (1925: 1216). Baird (1846a: 416) explicitly designated *Cyclops chelifer* as the type of *Harpacticus*. Huys and Song (2004: 38) relegated *Ismardis* Leigh-Sharpe, 1936 (type by monotypy: *Ismardis spartacus* Leigh-Sharpe, 1936) to a junior subjective synonym of *Harpacticus*. Hence, Leigh-Sharpe's (1936: 68) family-group name Ismardiidae is likewise a junior subjective synonym of the name Harpacticidae Dana, 1846 [Dana's (1846: 226) incorrect original spelling Arpacticidae was corrected by Dana (1847: 152) although this did not gain universal approval (*cf.* Stebbing 1910: 542)]
47. Thompson (1893: 185) proposed the genus *Herdmania* for *Herdmania stylifera* Thompson, 1893 (type by monotypy). The placement of this genus in the Misophriidae [as defined under Brady's (1878) broader concept] made Lang (1935: 262) overlook it when he proposed *Hemicervinia* Lang, 1935 for a new species *Hemicervinia ryforsi* (type by monotypy). Lang (1948: 183) subsequently recognized this oversight, pointed out the conspecificity of *Herdmania stylifera* and *Hemicervinia ryforsi*, and relegated *Hemicervinia* to a junior objective

synonym of *Herdmania*. Por (1964a: 65) eventually pointed out that Thompson's genus was a junior homonym of *Herdmania* Lahille, 1888 (Urochordata) and reinstated *Hemicervinia*.

48. Since Baird (1837: 330) had named the species after the prominent Norwegian zoologist Hans Ström (also spelled Strøm), under ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1 the correct spelling is *stromii* as originally proposed by Baird (1837). It should, however, be noted that Vervoort and Holthuis (1983: 56) had changed the spelling of *stromii* to *stroemii*, and the latter spelling was accepted by the Commission. In order to ensure consistency with the ruling in Opinion 1356 (Melville 1985) the incorrect subsequent spelling *stroemii* is to be preserved unaltered and no Official Correction (ICZN Art. 80.4) is required. Some authors (Apostolov & Marinov 1988; Bodin 1997; Wells 2007) have also erroneously attributed *Cyclops stroemii* to Baird (1834) but that paper only quoted the species as *Cyclops brevicornis* O.F. Müller, 1776 (p. 97) with which it had originally, but incorrectly, been identified. The original description of *Cyclops stroemii* (as '*Cyclops Stromii*') was given in Baird (1837: 330).
49. Designated by Kornev and Chertoprud (2008: 233) as the type genus of their recently proposed family Heteropsyllidae.
50. Sars (1905b: 97) established the genus *Idyopsis* Sars, 1905b [a junior homonym of *Idyopsis* Agassiz, 1860 (Ctenophora)] for two new species, *I. dilatata* Sars, 1905b and *I. pusilla* Sars, 1905b, but did not fix a type. Consequently, this condition also applies to its new replacement name *Idyanthe* proposed by Sars (1909c: 23) (see also Sars 1911a: 369) (ICZN Art. 67.8). Vervoort (1964: 103) was the first author to validly fix *Idyopsis dilatata* as the type species by subsequent designation. Seifried's (2003: 92) subsequent fixation of the same type is invalid.
51. Subsequent designation by Vervoort (1964: 103).
52. Brady (1896: 24) designated *Itunella subsalsa* Brady, 1896 (by monotypy), a junior subjective synonym of *Cletodes tenuiremis* T. Scott, 1893 (*cf.* T. Scott 1897: 151).
53. Subsequent designation by Huys and Gee (1993: 62).
54. Hicks and Schriever's (1983: 2) original type designation for *Kliella* Hicks & Schriever, 1983 [a junior homonym of *Kliella* Schäfer, 1945 (Ostracoda)] also applies to its new replacement name *Klieosoma* Hicks & Schriever, 1985 (ICZN Art. 67.8).
55. T. Scott (1905a: 145) listed the family-group name "Laophontidae" without accompanying description or definition but included under it the description of the new species *Laophonte longiremis* (now placed in the genus *Archesola* Huys & Lee, 2000). Since the name was published before 1931 and based on the then (and still) valid generic name *Laophonte* (ICZN Art. 12.2.4) it satisfies all criteria required for availability. Although Stebbing (1910: 546) pointed out that T. Scott (1907: 209) himself had attributed the family name to G.O. Sars, the date and authorship must remain with T. Scott (1905a). The family-group name Namakosiramiidae (type genus: *Namakosiramia* Ho & Perkins 1977 = *Microchelonia* Brady, 1918) proposed by Ho & Perkins (1977: 371) is a junior subjective synonym of the name Laophontidae T. Scott, 1905a (Huys 1988a: 1520).
56. T. Scott (1894b: 249) designated "*Laophontodes typicus* (T. Scott, 1894b)" as type (by monotypy) for the new subgenus *Laophontodes* T. Scott, 1894b in *Laophonte* Philippi, 1840 (ICZN Art. 61.2.2). The correct interpolated combination should have been *Laophonte* (*Laophontodes*) *typicus* T. Scott, 1894b (ICZN Art. 6.1). *Merope* Thomson, 1883 (type species: *Merope hamata* Thomson, 1883) is a junior homonym of *Merope* Newman, 1838 (Mecoptera), *Merope* Adams & Adams, 1856 (Mollusca) and *Merope* Albers, 1860 (Mollusca). Wilson (1932: 562) proposed the new substitute name *Meropia*, which is preceded by its junior subjective synonym *Laophontodes* T. Scott 1894b.
57. Although generally attributed to Claus (1863: 123), who included in it *Harpacticus fortificationis* Fischer, 1860, *Cleta brevirostris* Claus, 1863, *Cleta lamellifera* Claus, 1863 and *Cleta serrata* Claus, 1863, the genus *Cleta* was first diagnosed the year before (Claus 1862: 87) but without any reference to species included under it. According to ICZN Art. 12.1 *Cleta* Claus, 1862 satisfies the criteria of availability and hence type fixation is not mandatory nor is the use of one or more available specific names in combination with it, or clearly included under it. Sars (1908b: 265) established the genus *Laophontopsis* (but not as a *nomen novum*) for *Cleta lamellifera* Claus, 1863 (type by monotypy) and transferred Claus's (1863) other *Cleta* species to *Laophonte* Philippi, 1840 (Sars 1907b: 237; 1908a: 256). Sewell (1924: 834) pointed out that *Cleta lamellifera* should be designated as the type of *Cleta*, implying the relegation of *Laophontopsis* to a junior objective synonym of the latter. However, *Cleta* Claus, 1862 is

a junior homonym of *Cleta* Duponchel, 1844 (Lepidoptera) and *Cleta* Mulsant, 1850 (Coleoptera) and hence *Laophontopsis* is the valid name.

58. *Leptocaris* T. Scott, 1899b permanently takes precedence (as a *nomen protectum*) over the earlier homonym *Leptocaris* Aurivillius, 1898 (Mysida) (*nomen oblitum*) (Anonymous 2000). According to ICZN Art. 30.1.2, names ending in *-caris* are feminine; hence, the specific epithet should agree in gender (*minuta*) [see editorial postscript in Apostolov (2007: 1169)].
59. Wells (2007: 94) discussed the confusion surrounding the correct spelling of this genus.
60. Although generally attributed to Claus (1863), who fixed *L. coronata* as the type species by subsequent monotypy and provided the first illustrated description, the genus was first diagnosed the year before (Claus 1862) but without any reference to species included under it. New names published before 1931 that are accompanied by a description or a definition of the taxon (as in Claus 1862) that it denotes (ICZN Art. 12.1) satisfy the criteria of availability and hence type fixation is not mandatory nor is the use of one or more available specific names in combination with it, or clearly included under it. Contrary to previous authors (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Boxshall & Halsey 2004) who attributed the family-group name Longipediidae to Sars (1903), Wells (2007: 83) pointed out that the authorship and date must remain with Boeck (1865: 252) who established it under the name "Afdeling Longipedina".
61. Wilson (1924: 14) proposed the new replacement name *Ceyloniella* for the preoccupied generic name *Ceylonia* Thompson & Scott, 1903 (type by monotypy: *Ceylonia aculeata* Thompson & Scott, 1903), a junior homonym of *Ceylonia* Buckton in Cotes, 1891 (Hemiptera). In the same work, Wilson (1924: 15) also proposed the new replacement name *Lourinia* for the preoccupied generic name *Jurinia* Claus, 1866 (type by monotypy: *Jurinia armata* Claus, 1866), which is a junior homonym of *Jurinia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Diptera) and *Jurinia* Costa, 1839 (Hymenoptera). *Jurinia* Claus, 1866 and *Ceylonia* Thompson & Scott, 1903 (and hence *Lourinia* and *Ceyloniella*) are objective synonyms since their respective type species (although having different names) are based on the same name-bearing type (ICZN Art. 61.3.3). Monard (1927: 173), acting as the first reviser (ICZN Art. 24.2.1), not only pointed out the synonymy but also fixed the precedence by selecting *Lourinia* as the senior name [see also Vervoort (1964: 304)]. Claus's (1866: 25) fixation by monotypy for *Jurinia* consequently also applies to *Lourinia* (ICZN Art. 67.8). The family name Ceyloniidae proposed by A. Scott (1909: 227) is invalid because it was based on a junior homonym (ICZN Art. 39); Monard's (1937: 83) Ceyloniellidae is a junior subjective synonym of the family name Louriniidae Monard, 1927.
62. Dana (1846, 1847, 1849, 1854) did not designate a type species for *Setella* Dana, 1846, but Giesbrecht (1893: 560 – see Holthuis and Vervoort (2006) for correct publication date of this work), being the first person to fix a type species, subsequently designated *Setella gracilis* Dana, 1847. Both A. Scott (1909: 230) and Wilson (1924: 16) pointed out that *Setella* Dana, 1846 is a junior homonym of *Setella* Schrank, 1802 (Lepidoptera), and replaced it by the new replacement names, *Macrosetella* and *Dwightia*, respectively, the former of which takes priority (Huys & Böttger-Schnack 1994: 230). Giesbrecht's (1893) type fixation also applies to *Macrosetella* (ICZN Art. 67.8). The family-group name Macrosetellidae proposed by A. Scott (1909: 230) is a junior subjective synonym of Miraciinae Dana, 1846. The family names "Setellina" proposed by Boeck (1865: 281) and "Setellidae" proposed independently as intentionally new by Brian (1921: 57) are invalid because they were based on a junior homonym (ICZN Art. 39).
63. According to Huys *et al.* (1996: 198) the family-group name Marsteiniidae proposed by Drzycimski (1969) is a junior subjective synonym of Neobradyidae Olofsson, 1917.
64. Boeck (1865: 275) proposed the genus *Mesochra* for three species: *Mesochra lilljeborgii* Boeck, 1865 (incorrect original spelling *Liljeborgii*), *M. kroeyeri* Boeck, 1865 (incorrect original spelling *Krøyeri*) and *Dactylopus pygmaeus* Claus, 1863. Sars (1905a: 388) subsequently designated the first species as the type.
65. Wells (2007: 88) pointed out that the authorship and date of the family name Metidae should rest with Boeck (1873: 59) who first coined the name as "Metinae" and not Sars (1910) as generally accepted (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Boxshall & Halsey 2004). The family-group names Abacolidae Edwards, 1891 (p. 92) and Ilyopsyllidae A. Scott, 1909 (p. 228) are junior subjective synonyms of Metidae Boeck, 1873, being based on two junior subjective synonyms of *Metis* Philippi, 1839: *Abacola* Edwards, 1891 (type by monotypy: *Abacola holothuriae* Edwards, 1891) and *Ilyopsyllus* Brady & Robertson, 1873 (type by monotypy: *Ilyopsyllus coraceus* Brady & Robertson, 1873), respectively.

66. Brady and Robertson (1873: 130) designated *Microsetella atlantica* Brady & Robertson, 1873, which is a junior subjective synonym of *Setella norvegica* Boeck, 1865 (*cf.* Sars 1904a: 44).
67. Dana diagnosed the genus in 1846; however the two species (*Miracia efferata* Dana, 1849; *M. gracilis* Dana, 1849) first assigned to it were not specified until 1849. According to ICZN Art. 11.4.1, a work containing genus-group names without associated nominal species is accepted as consistent with the Principle of Binominal Nomenclature. Huys and Böttger-Schnack (1994: 210) stated that *Miracia efferata* became the type and only species when Dahl (1895) proposed *M. gracilis* as the type of a new genus *Oculosetella*, however, according to ICZN Art. 69.4, elimination of all but one of the originally included species does not in itself constitute type fixation. Unless an earlier type fixation has been overlooked, Boxshall's (1979: 234) citation of *M. efferata* as the type species is here accepted as the first type fixation by subsequent designation. Willen (2000: 214) relegated the family Miraciidae Dana, 1846 to a subfamily in the family Diosaccidae Sars, 1906a but subsequently recognized the name Miraciidae has priority over Diosaccidae (Willen 2002: 40).
68. Scott and Scott (1893a: 213) fixed *Moraria andersonsmithi* Scott & Scott, 1893a (original incorrect spelling *Anderson-Smithi*), which is a junior subjective synonym of *Canthocamptus brevipes* Sars, 1863 (*cf.* Lang 1948: 1029), as the type species by monotypy. The generic name *Ophiocamptus* Mrázek, 1893, proposed for *Ophiocamptus sarsii* Mrázek, 1893 (type by original designation), *O. poppei* Mrázek, 1893 and *Canthocamptus brevipes* was published on 20 May 1893 (Mrázek 1893: 112) and hence is a junior subjective synonym of *Moraria* (published March 1893). Borutzky (1931b: 263) subdivided the genus by proposing a new subgenus *Baikalomoraria* Borutzky, 1931b [subsequent incorrect spelling *Baicalomoraria* by Borutzky (1949: 873)] for five new species: *Moraria baikalensis* Borutzky, 1931b; *M. dentata* Borutzky, 1931b; *M. intermedia* Borutzky, 1931b; *M. laticauda* Borutzky, 1931b; and *M. tenuicauda* Borutzky, 1931b. None of these originally included species was fixed as the type by Borutzky (1931b) or subsequently by another author, consequently rendering the subgeneric name unavailable (ICZN Art. 13.3). Instead of making the name available by fixing a type and providing a description of the taxon it denotes, I have elected to follow Wells's (2007: 92) judgement in that a comprehensive revision of the entire genus is required before the validity of these subgenera can be assessed. Löffler (1962: 195) added a third subgenus *Kuehneltiella* Löffler, 1962 (incorrect original spelling *Kühneltiella*) (type by monotypy: *K. neotropica* Löffler, 1962). Cicchino and Ringuelet (1977: 226) invalidated this subgenus because the type belongs to *Antarctobiotus* Chappuis, 1930.
69. Borutzky (1931b: 271) originally designated the type *Morariopsis typica* Borutzky, 1931b by indication. In the Russian summary (Borutzky 1932: 20) of his earlier descriptions in German (Borutzky 1931a–c) the author proposed the genus under a different name, *Morariopus* g. n., containing *Morariopus typica* sp. n. and *Moriariopus latifurcata* sp. n.; "*Morariopus*" is here regarded as an incorrect subsequent spelling (ICZN Art. 33.3).
70. Jakobi (1953: 56) designated *Mourephonte catharinensis* Jakobi, 1953, which is a junior subjective synonym (*cf.* Lang 1965: 446) of *Laophonte longiseta* Nicholls, 1941a, as the type species.
71. Gurney's (1927: 543) type fixation by monotypy for *Pseudomesochra* Gurney, 1927 [a junior homonym of *Pseudomesochra* T. Scott 1902 (family Pseudotachidiidae)] also applies to its new replacement name *Nannomesochra* Gurney, 1932 (ICZN Art. 67.8). The type species *Pseudomesochra parvula* Gurney, 1927 is a junior subjective synonym of *Mesochra arupinensis* Brian, 1925a (*cf.* Monard 1935b: 54; Lang 1936d: 451, 457).
72. It is clear from Nicholls's (1945a: 2) heading "*Neodactylopus cyclopoides* gen. et sp. nov." and his statement "Since there is only the single species no generic diagnosis is given" that he had established the new nominal genus-group taxon for a single species. Fixation by this means is deemed to be fixation by monotypy, regardless of the author's claim in an addendum to his paper (p. 15) that the species denoted by the name *? Eudactylopus anomala* Sewell, 1940 should also be included in *Neodactylopus* (ICZN Art. 68.3).
73. The type was fixed by monotypy in the subgenus *Tachidius* (*Neotachidius*) by Shen and Tai (1963: 417) (ICZN Art. 61.2.2). The subgenus was upgraded to full generic rank by Huys *et al.* (2005: 134).
74. Dussart's (1982: 102) subsequent type fixation of *N. spinipes* Boeck, 1865 is invalid.
75. The genus-group name *Nitocrellopsis* Petkovski, 1976 (no original type fixation) was made available by Galassi *et al.* (1999: 178) by fixing *N. rouchi* Galassi, De Laurentiis & Dole-Olivier, 1999 as the type species and by providing an amended generic diagnosis (ICZN Arts 13.1 and 13.3).

76. Both *Noodtiella* Wells, 1965b and *Noodtia* Lang, 1965 have the same name-bearing type, *Sigmatidium* ? *arenosetelloides* Noodt, 1958, and are therefore objective synonyms (Lang 1965: 12; Wells 1965b: 30). The former takes precedence over the latter [see postscript in Lang (1965: 547)] and has page priority over *Lineosoma* Wells, 1965b (Wells 1967; Kihara & Huys 2009a).
77. *Cristacoxa* Huys, 1990a, the type genus of the nominal family-group taxon Cristacoxidae Huys, 1990a, was considered to be a junior synonym of *Noodtorthopsyllus* Lang, 1965 by Huys and Kihara (2009), however, according to ICZN Art. 40.1 the family name is not to be replaced.
78. Daday (1903: 157) fixed *Onychocamptus heteropus* Daday, 1903, which is a junior subjective synonym of *Laophonte mohammed* Blanchard & Richard, 1891 (*cf.* Zykoff 1904: 247), as the type species by monotypy.
79. Claus (1866: 22) proposed the genus *Liljeborgia* (an incorrect original spelling as it was expressly intended as a patronym in honour of Wilhelm Lilljeborg) for which he fixed *Liljeborgia linearis* Claus, 1866 as the type species by monotypy. The correction of incorrect original spellings resulting from inadvertent errors is mandatory and hence *Liljeborgia* has to be emended to *Lilljeborgia* in accordance with ICZN Art. 32.5.1, retaining the authorship and date of the original spelling. *Lilljeborgia* Claus, 1866 is a junior homonym of *Lilljeborgia* Spence Bate, 1862 (Amphipoda) and was replaced by a new replacement name *Orthopsyllus* Brady & Robertson, 1873 (Brady & Robertson 1873: 138). Consequently, Claus's (1866) type fixation for *Lilljeborgia* also applies to its *nomen novum*, *Orthopsyllus* (ICZN Art. 67.8).
80. The subgeneric name *Bradya* (*Parabradya*) Lang, 1944 was attributed full generic rank by Seifried *et al.* (2007: 3).
81. Thompson and Scott (1903: 263) proposed the genus for two new species, *Parastenhelia hornelli* and *P. similis* but did not fix the type of the genus. Lang (1934: 24) reduced the latter to a synonym of *P. hornelli* which he declared as the type of the genus. For some inexplicable reason Lang (1944: 13) designated *Harpacticus spinosus* Fischer, 1860 as the type species, and his course of action has been perpetuated in the literature [*e.g.* Vervoort (1964: 180), Apostolov & Marinov (1988: 134)]. This subsequent fixation is invalid since this species was not originally included in the genus (ICZN Art. 69.2).
82. Chappuis (1933b: 48) fixed *Parastenocaris* as the type of the family Parastenocaridae and this date was adopted by most subsequent authors. However, as recognised by Damian-Georgescu (1970: 219) and Reid (1994: 775) the name did not become available until 1940, when a brief diagnosis was provided by Chappuis (1940a: 294). The spelling of the name was corrected by Noodt (1965: 101) who changed it to Parastenocarididae. H.K. Schminke in a paper read to the 5th International Conference on Copepoda, Baltimore, 1993 (but not published in the Proceedings) divided the family into two subfamilies – Parastenocaridinae and Fontinalicaridinae – but the latter name remains unavailable until the provisions of ICZN Arts 13.1, 13.2, 16.1 and 16.2 are satisfied (Galassi & De Laurentiis 2004: 426; [illegible]s 2004: 96; Ranga Reddy & Defaye 2007: 17).
83. Chappuis (1929b: 475) proposed the new generic name *Paracamptus* Chappuis, 1929b (type species by original designation: *Canthocamptus schmeilii* Mrázek, 1893) which proved a junior homonym of *Paracamptus* Casey, 1895 (Coleoptera). Özdikmen (2008: 268) replaced the junior homonym by *Pesceus* Özdikmen, 2008 (*nomen novum*) which takes the same type species as its prior nominal taxon (ICZN Art. 67.8).
84. Mrázek (1893: 97) fixed *Phyllognathopus paludosus* Mrázek, 1893 as the type by monotypy but Hartwig (1896: 320) claimed that this species was identical with *Belisarius viguieri* Maupas, 1892 (type by monotypy of *Belisarius* Maupas, 1892). Wilson (1924: 14) pointed out that *Phyllognathopus* Mrázek, 1893 takes priority over the preoccupied *Belisarius* [a junior homonym of *Belisarius* Simon, 1879 (Arachnida)]. The generic name *Viguierella* Maupas, 1892 is an unavailable name, being an unjustified manuscript correction in a reprint which was mistakenly adopted by Perrier (1893: 995) [see also (Gurney 1932: 6)]. Being based on a *nomen nudum*, the family-group name Viguierellidae proposed by Gurney (1928: 331) is likewise unavailable. Also note that *P. laticauda* Por, 1964a (as *P. labicauda* [*sic*]) and *P. medius* Por, 1964a were erroneously assigned to *Phyllognathopus* (family Phyllognathopodidae) instead of *Phyllopodopsyllus* T. Scott, 1906a (family Tetragonicipitidae) by Dussart and Defaye (1990: 16).
85. Philippi (1840: 190) proposed the genus *Thyone* Philippi, 1840 for three species of which he named only one (*Thyone viridis* Philippi, 1840). According to ICZN Art. 68.3 *T. viridis* is deemed to be fixed by monotypy, regardless of whether the author considered the nominal genus-group taxon to contain other species which he did not cite by name. Both names being objective synonyms, Philippi's (1840: 190) type fixation by monotypy for the

latter also applies to its new replacement name *Porcellidium* Claus, 1860 (ICZN Art. 67.8). Claus (1860: 6) pointed out that Philippi's (1840) generic name was a junior homonym of *Thyone* Oken, 1815 (Holothuroidea; type *Holothuria fusus* Müller, 1776) and proposed the new replacement name *Porcellidum* Claus, 1860. A report prepared by Hemming (1954) concluded that Oken's (1815, 1816) *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* was non-binominal and therefore that new names published in it were unavailable. The work was rejected by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and placed on the Official Index (Opinion 417, September 1956), and consequently, as an unavailable name *Thyone* Oken, 1815 cannot enter into homonymy with *Thyone* Philippi, 1840 (ICZN Art. 54.2). Although Oken's (1815) genus is still cited – even in the recent holothuroid literature (*e.g.* Solís-Marín et al. 2005; Thandar 2006) – this does not change its status of a previously unavailable name (ICZN Art. 11.5.2). The first author who published the name *Thyone* in a way that satisfied the criteria of availability was Goldfuß (1820: 177) who provided a definition and included two previously described species (*Holothuria fusus* and *Fistularia impatiens* Forsskål, 1775). Although Oken was mentioned as the author, it was Goldfuß who made the name available (the name of the author does not form part of the name of a taxon; ICZN Art. 51.1). Consequently, *Thyone* Philippi, 1840 becomes a permanently invalid name as a junior homonym of *Thyone* Goldfuß, 1820. Contrary to previous authors who attributed the family-group name Porcellidiidae to either Sars (1904b) (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Bodin 1997) or Brady (1880a) (*e.g.* Huys & Boxshall 1991; Huys et al. 1996), Walker-Smith (2001: 653) pointed out that the authorship and date should rest with Boeck (1865: 279) who coined the name as "Afdeling Porcellidina".

86. Por (1967: 143) proposed the generic name *Ophirion* Por, 1967 for *Ophirion communis* Por, 1967 (type by monotypy) but this generic name proved to be preoccupied by its senior homonym *Ophirion* Townsend, 1911 (Diptera). Özdikmen (2008: 267) proposed the new replacement name *Pordfus* which takes the same type species as its prior nominal taxon (ICZN Art. 67.8).
87. Chappuis (1953: 146), who had overlooked Nicholls's (1945b: 21) proposal of the genus *Psammopsyllus* Nicholls, 1945b, established the same genus under a different name, *Paulianicaris* Chappuis, 1953. In a later paper Chappuis (1954c: 273) classified it as *incertae sedis* in the Harpacticoida but was of the opinion that a new family may be proposed, which he named "Paulianicaridae" (p. 275). However, since Chappuis (1954c) refrained from presenting an explicit statement or formal diagnosis, this family name remained a *nomen nudum* in the harpacticoid nomenclature and cannot be considered a synonym of the family-group name Cylindropsyllidae Sars, 1909b as claimed by Boxshall and Halsey (2004: 851).
88. Sars (1911b: 400) proposed the new generic name *Pseudameira* Sars, 1911b for two new species (*Pseudameira crassicornis* and *P. furcata*) but neither was fixed as the type. Lang's (1948: 835) claim that Sars (1911b) had designated *P. crassicornis as* "… Typus seiner neuen Gattung *Pseudameira* …" can be considered a subsequent type designation according to ICZN Art. 69.1.1 even though there is no such explicit statement in Sars's (1911b: 400–402) description of the genus.
89. Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 72) listed *Pseudobradya brevicornis* (T. Scott, 1894a), the earliest described species included in Lang (1948), as the type but this species was not even originally included. Sars (1904a: 40) had created the genus for six species of which he named five: *Bradya minor* Scott & Scott, 1896; *Bradya elegans* Scott & Scott, 1896; *Bradya hirsuta* Scott & Scott, 1896; *Bradya similis* Scott & Scott, 1896 and *Pseudobradya acuta* Sars, 1904a. Sars (1910: 356; 1920a: 31) added a further 12 new species but the type issue remained unresolved. *Bradya minor* is here fixed as the type by subsequent designation.
90. A. Scott (1896: 144) designated *Pseudolaophonte aculeata* A. Scott, 1896, which is a junior subjective synonym of *Laophonte spinosa* Thompson, 1893 (*cf.* Sars 1911c: 429), as the type species.
91. T. Scott (1899b: 254) designated *Psyllocamptus fairliensis* T. Scott, 1899b, which is a junior subjective synonym of *Mesochra propinqua* T. Scott, 1896 (*cf.* Lang 1948: 826), as the type species.
92. According to Lang (1948: 1621) Nicholls's (August 1944: 492) family-group name Pteropsyllidae (type genus: *Pteropsyllus* T. Scott, 1906a) is a junior subjective synonym of Lang's (19 February 1944: 27) name Tetragonicipitidae [Lang's (1944) incorrect original spelling Tetragonicepsidae was emended by Wells (1967: 310)].
93. Wells and Rao (1987: 182) proposed the generic name *Langia* Wells & Rao, 1987 for its only originally included species *Langia maculata* Wells & Rao, 1987 (type by original designation). *Langia* Wells & Rao, 1987 is a junior

homonym of *Langia* Moore, 1872 (Lepidoptera) and was recently replaced by the new replacement name *Raowellsia* Özdikmen, 2008 by Özdikmen (2008: 269), which takes the same type species as its prior nominal taxon (ICZN Art. 67.8).

94. According to Lang (1948: 1621) Nicholls's (1945c: 96) family-group name Remaneidae (type genus: *Remanea* Klie, 1929) is a junior subjective synonym of the name Paramesochridae Lang, 1944.
95. The type species was named in honour of the Swedish zoologist Hans Brattström. According to ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1 the specific name *brattstroemi* is an incorrect original spelling that must be corrected to *brattstromi*.
96. Subsequent designation by Apostolov and Marinov (1988: 117) [see also Huys (1990b: 80)].
97. Wells (1985: 13) proposed *Rosacletodes* as a new replacement name for the preoccupied *Echinocletodes* Pallares, 1982a (family Huntemanniidae), which is a junior homonym of *Echinocletodes* Lang, 1936b (family Ancorabolidae). Pallares's (1982a: 26) type fixation by monotypy takes precedence over Wells's (1985: 13) more explicit fixation by original designation.
98. Wilson (1924: 14) proposed the new replacement name *Sacodiscus* for the preoccupied generic name *Aspidiscus* Norman, 1869. Norman's (1869: 298) fixation by monotypy consequently also applies to *Sacodiscus* (ICZN Art. 67.8). *Aspidiscifera* Strand, 1929, which was also proposed as a new replacement name for *Aspidiscus* (Strand 1929: 10), is a junior objective synonym of *Sacodiscus*.
99. Wilson (1924: 16) proposed *Sarsameira* as a new replacement name for the preoccupied *Parameira* Sars, 1907b, which is a junior homonym of *Parameira* Seidlitz, 1868 (Coleoptera). *Parameira* Sars, 1907b was established to accommodate *Ameira parva* Boeck, 1873 and a new species *Parameira major* Sars, 1907b. Sars's (1907b: 222) statement "… Boeck's species [*A. parva*], which may be regarded as the type of the present genus" does not qualify as a rigidly construed type designation (ICZN Art. 67.5.3). The type of *Sarsameira* was formally fixed by Wilson (1924: 16) who designated *A. parva* – as *Parameira parva* Sars [*sic*]; hence this type fixation also applies to the prior nominal taxon *Parameira* (ICZN Art. 67.8).
100. Wilson (1924: 22) proposed the new replacement name *Sarsocletodes* for the preoccupied generic name *Pseudocletodes* Sars, 1920c. Sars's (1920c: 89) original designation (by indication; ICZN Art. 68.2.2) consequently also applies to *Sarsocletodes* (ICZN Art. 67.8).
101. *Psamathe* Philippi, 1840 and *Scutellidium* Claus, 1866 are objective synonyms. Claus (1866: 20) fixed *Scutellidium tisboides* Claus, 1866 (by monotypy) as the type of *Scutellidium*; this species is a junior subjective synonym of the type species of *Psamathe* (*Psamathe longicauda* Philippi, 1840, fixed by monotypy) (*cf.* Lang 1948: 387). Wilson (1924: 16) pointed out that the generic name *Psamathe* Philippi, 1840 is preoccupied twice by *Psamathe* Rafinesque, 1814 (Isopoda) and *Psamathe* Johnston, 1836 (Polychaeta) and hence *Scutellidium* is the valid name for the taxon it denotes.
102. Sars (1909b: 323) established the genus *Stenocaris* to accommodate a new species *S. gracilis* Sars, 1909b and further remarked on the striking similarity with the species described by T. Scott (1892) as *Cylindropsyllus minor*. From the original diagnosis it is not clear whether Sars meant to include *C. minor* and, if so, which species he designated as the type. In a later paper redescribing *S. minor* (T. Scott, 1892), Sars (1911c: 434) reiterated the close relationship between both species by stating that Scott's species "... is evidently referable to the genus *Stenocaris*, ..., agreeing with the type species, *S. gracilis*, in all essential characters". Since *C. minor* was doubtfully included it does not qualify as an originally included species (ICZN Art. 67.2.5) and, consequently, Sars's (1911c) statement cannot be regarded as a formal subsequent designation. Sars's (1909b) type fixation of *S. gracilis* was by monotypy, rendering Apostolov and Marinov's (1988: 278) fixation of *S. minor* as the type species invalid. The family-group name Stenocaridae proposed by Monard (1927: 171) is a junior subjective synonym of Cylindropsyllidae Sars, 1909b.
103. Subsequent designation by Sars (1920b: 63).
104. The genus-group name *Stygonitocrella* Petkovski, 1976 (no original type fixation) was made available by Reid *et al.* (2003: 997) by fixing *S. montana* Reid, Hunt & Stanley, 2003 as the type species and by providing an amended generic diagnosis (ICZN Art. 13.1 and 13.3).
105. Huys (1993: 769) proposed the family-group name Styracothoracidae but this is now considered a junior subjective synonym of Idyanthidae (Moura & Martínez Arbizu 2003: 178; Seifried 2003: 98).

106. Subsequent designation by Lang (1948: 482). Thomson's (1883: 98) spelling of the generic name is a *lapsus calami* of *Amymone* Claus, 1860.
107. As pointed out by Giesbrecht (1881: 255), Lilljeborg's (1853: 196) type and only species included in *Tachidius* was misidentified as *Cyclops brevicornis* Müller, 1776 [= type of *Tigriopus* Norman, 1903a), and hence the incorrectly applied original binomen, *Tachidius brevicornis* (Müller, 1776), had to be rejected and replaced by a new name, *Tachidius discipes* Giesbrecht, 1881. Contrary to previous authors (*e.g.* Lang 1948; Seifried 2003) who attributed the family-group name Tachidiidae to Sars (1909b), Wells (2007: 88) pointed out that the authorship and date must remain with Boeck (1865: 256) who established it under the name "Afdeling Tachidina".
108. Norman (1903a: 368) proposed the generic name *Tegastes* as a new replacement name for the pre-occupied *Amymone* Claus, 1860, which is a junior homonym of *Amymone* Müller, 1776 (Crustacea), *Amymone* Savigny, 1822 (Polychaeta) and *Amymone* Agassiz, 1846 (Mollusca). Claus's (1860: 11) type fixation by monotypy also applies to *Tegastes* Norman, 1903a (ICZN Art. 67.8). Being based on a junior homonym (ICZN Art. 39), the family-group names Amyonea Boeck, 1865 (based on the incorrect subsequent spelling *Amyone*; Boeck 1865: 255) and its alternative "Amymoninae" used by Brady (1880a: 27) are invalid synonyms of the name Tegastidae Sars, 1904b.
109. Agreement in gender between genus and species-group names proposed by Lang (1948: 882).
110. Although generally attributed to Claus (1863: 128), who provided the first illustrated species descriptions, the genus *Thalestris* was first diagnosed the year before (Claus 1862) but without any reference to originally included species. New generic names published before 1931 which are accompanied by a description or a definition of the taxon (as in Claus 1862: 88) that they denote (ICZN Art. 12.1) satisfy the criteria of availability and hence type fixation is not mandatory nor is the use of one or more available specific names in combination with them, or clearly included under them. Claus (1863) created the genus for seven new species (*Thalestris robusta*, *T. mysis*, *T. microphylla*, *T. helgolandica*, *T. longimana*, *T. forficula*, *T. harpacticoides*) and three *Harpacticus* species described by Fischer (1860) (*Harpacticus fulvus* = *Tigriopus brevicornis*, *H. aquilinus* = Thalestridae *incertae sedis*, *H. spinosus* = *Parastenhelia spinosa*). Sars (1905b: 105) subsequently designated *Thalestris longimana* Claus, 1863 as the type.
111. Norman (1869: 296) designated *Tigriopus Lilljeborgii* Norman, 1869 (by monotypy), which is a junior subjective synonym of *Cyclops brevicornis* Müller, 1776 (*cf.* Lang 1948: 311), as the type species.
112. Monard (1928: 438) proposed *Nannopodella* for *Nannopodella denisi* (incorrect original spelling *Denisi*) but also remarked "… l'espèce *Enhydrosoma minutum* de Scott doit certainement rentrer dans notre nouveau genre"; neither of these species was fixed as the type. Klie (1929: 374) and Lang (1936b: 477) remarked that the latter species should be transferred to *Rhizothrix* Sars, 1909a as *R. minuta* (T. Scott, 1903a). Since elimination of all but one of the originally included nominal species from a nominal genus does not in itself constitute type fixation (ICZN Art. 69.4), *Nannopodella denisi* Monard, 1928 is here fixed as the type species.
113. Fixed as type by monotypy in the subgenus *Cletodes* (*Pseudocletodes*) by Scott and Scott (1893b: 239) (ICZN Art. 61.2.2).
114. Herrick (1895: 41) proposed the genus *Marshia* for two new species, *M. albuquerquensis* Herrick, 1895 and *M. brevicaudata* Herrick, 1895. The latter is here fixed as the type species by subsequent designation; the former was previously transferred to the genus *Cletocamptus* Shmankevich, 1875 (Lang 1936b: 473).
115. Dahms and Pottek's (1992: 28) original type designation for *Talpina* Dahms & Pottek, 1992 [a junior homonym of *Talpina* Hagenow, 1840 (Phoronidea)] also applies to its new replacement name *Dahmsopottekina* Özdikmen, 2009 (ICZN Art. 67.8).
116. Mu and Huys's (2002: 205) original type designation for *Hicksia* Mu & Huys, 2002 [a junior homonym of *Hicksia* Delgado, 1904 (Trilobita)] also applies to its new replacement name *Muohuysia* Özdikmen, 2009 (ICZN Art. 67.8).